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MR. FORD'S NITRATE PLAN OPPOSED BY POWER INTERESTS

Wall Street Said to Want Control of Muscle Shoals—Manufacturers to Testify on Cutting Ironton Rail Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Action taken by farm organizations in Washington makes it certain that an opportunity will be accorded Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer and railroad operator, to appear before a committee of Congress to set forth, for the benefit of a legislative committee, his views on the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant. Mr. Ford, who has taken hold of one of the most run-down railway lines in the country and was able to reduce rates and at the same time increase the wages of his employees. The farmers, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, the most powerful agricultural body in America, have selected this achievement by Mr. Ford as the text for their demand that the other railroads of the country should show cause why they are not able to reduce rates but must needs have a government subsidy to enable them to carry on.

Anonymous Attacks

Mr. Ford's railroad activities and his recent offer to take of the hands of the government the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, have made Mr. Ford the target for daily attacks from interests that are working in secret, but which flood the offices of members of Congress and the newspaper offices with literature detracting from Mr. Ford's reputation. This literature is usually sent by first-class mail and is always anonymous.

These anonymous bulletins from the secret forces in the background concentrate on two subjects:

1.—They seek to show that the offer Mr. Ford has made to take over Muscle Shoals is disadvantageous to the government.

2.—They attempt to show that his handling of the Detroit-Toledo and Ironton Railroad affords no helpful commentary on the general railroad situation and that the action of the management in reducing rates and increasing wages simultaneously reflects no efficiency but only the extent to which the owner was able to give it heavy freight movement out of his own hands.

It is probable that Mr. Ford will testify before the Commission on Agricultural Inquiry. It is a liberal and progressive committee, a fact which raises the hope that an effort will be made to compel the secret influences now carrying on a propaganda campaign to come forward and disclose their identity.

Wall Street Concerned

The committee, it is believed here, will not have far to seek to get at the real facts in this matter of national importance. Mr. Ford is now the only great money power in America that is absolutely independent of the Wall Street interests. Mr. Ford is outside the range of the New York bankers. So long as he manufactured "Ford cars" it did not matter so much, but now he is about to invade realms which they have hitherto dominated, namely, the railroads and electric power monopolies, the situation is different. In branching out into railroad management and in proposing to become a great producer of electric power, Mr. Ford, it will be readily seen, is striking at what are perhaps the two most potential interests in Wall Street. Thereby hangs the tale, the propaganda and the anonymous literature.

For days after Mr. Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals was received the War Department took no action. The expectation was that some interests, the "power group," perhaps, in Wall Street, would make an offer, but none worth considering came. The reason was that while the New York interests had a multitude of investors to consider, Mr. Ford had only himself to convince of the feasibility of the project and he was by himself able to launch on what these interests apparently considered a great industrial gamble.

Rival of Niagara

But this is not all. These interests regard the Detroit manufacturer as something of an industrial iconoclast. Efforts to bring him into conformity, to apply the financial whip, failed. Under his management, Muscle Shoals, which is second only to Niagara in water power potentiality, might prove a new beginning for the development of water power and water transportation which might well convert into junk billions of dollars worth of steam transportation equipment. The fact that it is "Henry Ford" who seeks to get control of Muscle Shoals is what has provoked the antagonism of the established interests.

There are three features of Mr. Ford's offer that serve to balance in some degree the great investment which the government would still have in the property if the offer were accepted. First, he pledges himself to produce fertilizer for the farmer at a maximum profit of 8 per cent, and practically to turn over the direction of this feature of the plant's operations to a committee of farmers' representatives. Second, he promises to

BRITISH CABINET REPLIES TO SINN FEIN

Cabinet Council Held at Inverness Arrives at a Unanimous Decision as to the Communication Sent to Eamon de Valera

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

INVERNESS, Scotland (Wednesday)—A momentous meeting of the British Cabinet took place today in Inverness Town Hall to consider Eamon de Valera's latest communication of August 18, in which he reiterated that the Sinn Fein rejection of the government's proposals was irrevocable. Many of the Cabinet ministers were already in Scotland, but eight traveled from London last night and were met on the railway platform this morning by the Right Hon. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland. The ministers arriving were Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Edward Shortt, Edwin Montagu, Stanley Baldwin, Dr. Macnamara, Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen and Sir Alfred Mond.

A preliminary meeting was held at Braham Castle yesterday between the Premier and some members of the Cabinet, and this morning Mr. Lloyd George motored from Braham Castle to have an audience with King George at Moy Hall. From there he proceeded to Inverness in time for the meeting, where he was welcomed by a large crowd of spectators and cordially greeted by Provost MacDonald.

R. C. Barton and Mr. O'Sheehan, the Sinn Fein couriers, arrived at the Town Hall at 3 o'clock by motor car. Mr. Barton entered the hall and left at a quarter of four, joining O'Sheehan, who had remained outside in the car. A dispatch was sent to the King at Moy Hall at 4:30 p. m.

The government's reply to the Sinn Fein leader was handed to Mr. Barton, Mr. de Valera's courier, by Mr. Lloyd George in a room adjoining the council chamber at 4 o'clock. Both Mr. Barton and Mr. O'Sheehan left immediately for Dublin with the reply, the text of which will be issued tomorrow evening.

It is stated that at the Cabinet council held today a unanimous decision was reached regarding the communication sent to Mr. de Valera, and a committee was appointed consisting of the ministers now in Scotland, which was given full powers to deal with the situation immediately Mr. de Valera's answer arrives.

SILESIAN DECISION KEENLY AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The delay in issuing the Upper Silesian decision is acutely felt here, although everything is quiet. Preparations, however, are being made for Polish military operations should the decision favor Germany. Thanks to the vigilance of the British forces, Beuthen and its environs are free from violence. The leader of a bandit band has been taken prisoner, and large stores of munitions have been discovered and confiscated.

A meeting of the leaders of the Polish insurgents, six of whom are former Prussian officers, took place at Myslowitz and decided that Germany's present uncertain position is advantageous for propaganda. All Polish military and economic organizations in Upper Silesia are held in readiness should political disturbances arise, when Upper Silesia would immediately be occupied by the Poles.

A meeting of German and Polish Socialists at Rybnik resolved to cooperate with the Germans. The first French troops arrived at Oppeln yesterday, including two infantry battalions.

NEWS SUMMARY

China is in a state of unrest. The uneasiness is said to be caused by rival and conflicting military interests and by the intensive propaganda campaign carried on by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his agents. The tendency to disorder, it is alleged, is being fostered by the Japanese. The propaganda has taken various forms, even blossoming forth in prophecies of the immediate downfall of the Peking Government.

While such forecasts are generally accepted with reserve it is acknowledged that almost anything may happen suddenly. It is hoped, however, that the collective good sense of the leaders of the provinces will prevail.

As soon as the British Cabinet framed its reply to Eamon de Valera the communications were handed to the Sinn Fein emissaries who immediately left Inverness for Dublin. The contents of the document, which is a response to the statement that the Sinn Fein rejection of the government's offer was irrevocable, will be made public tonight. A committee of the Cabinet has been given full powers to deal with the situation immediately the Sinn Fein reply is received.

J. R. Clynes, chairman of the British parliamentary Labor Party, made a vigorous attack on the League of Nations, demanding its reorganization so as to give the fullest democratic representation to all countries and declared that the direct representation of Labor on the League Council was essential. His views, which were expressed at the Trade Union Congress at Cardiff, were embodied in a resolution and approved by the gathering. He also upheld the American desire for disarmament and denounced secret diplomacy.

In Abyssinia two frontier posts have been evacuated by the British troops. Officially the movement is represented as being in accordance with an arrangement to transfer the posts to the Abyssinian Government, but unofficially it is regarded as a step dictated by superior forces.

News of the fighting in Anatolia indicates that the Greek troops are within sight of Angora and every step of their advance is being contested by the Turks. The enthusiasm of Greece over the military progress is somewhat dampened by the decision of the Council of Ambassadors to give to Albania the territory around Korytza and Argyro-Castro which was originally allotted to Greece.

According to the majority opinion of the Canadian Arbitration Board, the preferred and common stock of the Great Trunk Railway Company possesses no value.

The American dye industry is threatened by the propaganda of the state-aided German dye monopoly. Francis P. Garvan, president of the American Chemical Foundation, declared to the convention of chemists, now meeting in New York, American opposition to the German dye trust, and the assertion that an American dye monopoly existed was vigorously denied.

In a decision handed down yesterday, Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago, acting as umpire in the building trades controversy, ordered a reduction in the wage scales of 44 trades an average of 12 1/2 per cent. The umpire expressed regret that he had no power to punish those unlawfully conspiring to monopolize building materials, but he intimated that criminal proceedings would be begun to break such combinations.

Railroad interests and power interests in Wall Street are said to be behind opposition to Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals nitrate project, it being asserted that they are unwilling to see control of a possible source of enormous power pass out of their hands into those of a possible rival.

Mr. Ford, because of action taken by farm organizations in Washington, will be asked to appear before a committee of Congress to explain how he was able recently to reduce rates and increase the wages on the Ironton railroad at a time when the other roads of the United States are asking for government help in funding their debts.

Senator Calder of New York announces that he will propose an amendment to the pending revenue bill authorizing the manufacture and sale of beer of a higher alcoholic content than is allowed under the Volstead act. An appeal on behalf of the amendment will be made on the ground that it will increase the revenues of the government.

The miners of West Virginia are not aliens, but as whole nearly all descendants of early American settlers, according to an investigator who recently returned from Mingo County. The miners did not resist the federal troops but rather welcomed them, for absolute confidence is said to be held in the fairness of the government. Peace will probably last until spring, when trouble may again break out if no steps to remedy the situation have been taken in the meantime.

In an attempt to make the Department of Commerce of greater service to exporters and importers and to the textile division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is being reorganized under Edward T. Pickard, formerly with the War Trade Board.

BEER AMENDMENT IN A NEW GUISE

Attack on Enforcement Sponsored by Senator Calder of New York Seeks Increase in Legalized Alcoholic Content

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans are being formulated for another attack on the Eighteenth Amendment. William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, made the announcement yesterday that he has framed an amendment to the revenue bill which would permit the manufacture and sale of beer containing more than the maximum percentage of alcohol allowed in the Volstead act.

The new attack is to be made under the guise of a revenue measure, this method being sought to give the movement the appearance of respectability, which it will stand badly in need of before the prohibition forces in both houses of Congress are through with it.

Senator Calder, who sponsors this amendment and who will submit it to the Finance Committee of the Senate, stated that the time had come to "liberalize" the amendment, and at the same time added that the modification of the Volstead act to the extent of permitting the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2 per cent or 3 per cent of alcohol would not interfere with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Court Decision Disregarded

The alcoholic content for beer favored by the "liberalist" clique would be 2.75 per cent, an amount which they declare "experience has shown" is not intoxicating, although the Supreme Court passed on the question of alcoholic content. It was declared that state statutes had invariably ruled that anything over one-half of 1 per cent was intoxicating. This fact was taken to show the validity of the provision in the Volstead enforcement act limiting the alcoholic content of beverages to one-half of 1 per cent.

The reason for the announcement at this time is not far to seek. It looks as if the liquor forces had taken courage from the deadlock which they were able to produce on the Stidley amendment to the anti-beer bill, which failed of passage in the last hours before the recess of Congress by reason of the filibuster organized by the liquor battalion in the United States Senate. Both houses having shown decidedly that there is no chance of permitting beer to be described as medicine, the amendment of Senator Calder goes it one better and prescribes it for everybody. This is the first direct attack made on the Eighteenth Amendment. Other attacks were announced in some form or another, as for instance "medical freedom" or "personal liberty and constitutional rights." The revenue feature of the proposal is intended to make an appeal to a Congress hard put to it to meet the current expenditures of the government and at the same time to reduce the tax burden in accordance with the pre-election pledges of the Republican Party.

Prospective Revenue

It is estimated that a tax of \$5 a barrel on beer would produce a revenue of \$100,000,000 a year, but this is purely hypothetical, as Senator Calder cannot tell how much would be manufactured or consumed. It is safe to forecast now that not more than 16 members of the Senate, and not more than 50 or 60 members of the House would support the New York Senator's revenue project.

Senator Calder has another amendment which is of equally doubtful wisdom. Under the existing law the tax on liquor withdrawn from bond for medicinal purposes is \$22.50 a gallon. The tax on liquor withdrawn for beverage purposes under the old laws was \$3 a gallon. Senator Calder points out that it is well known that 90 per cent of the liquor withdrawn for medicinal purposes is in effect used for beverage purposes, and that loss the revenue derived from the withdrawal of liquor. It is proposed, in other words, that the bootlegger should be recognized as a revenue object. The increase in the tax, it is believed, would not affect the bootlegger, the most unconscionable of profiteers, while it would place the government in position of recognizing an illegal traffic by taxing it. The contention of the prohibition forces is that the duty of the government is to seal up the fissures through which liquor intended for legal use for medicinal purposes is purveyed as beverage by the bootlegging fraternity, not to tax it.

Liquor Imports Increase

Six to Eight Times as Much Now Entering as During 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the congressional fight for the final passage of the anti-beer bill is resumed, as it undoubtedly will be after the recess, prohibition leaders will be armed with an array of official figures showing that six times as much champagne, and three times as much whiskey, was imported into the United States during the first seven months of 1921 as compared with the corresponding period last year. For

UNREST IN CHINA IS FOSTERED FOR POLITICAL REASONS

Campaign to Stir Up Trouble Is Being Carried On, It Is Said, by Agents of Sun Yat-sen and Unofficially by Japan

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The rise and fall in the tide of fortune of the various military leaders in China during the last few months has been of such small interest to the outside world, and indeed of such little importance in China itself, that The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent at Peking has given no space to their vagaries. At the present time a change has come about, due to the movement in several provinces toward autonomy, and the attitude of the various military factions and leaders may have a deciding influence on future events.

In the northern provinces military strength is divided between the Chihli party under Marshal Tsao Kun and the Fengtien (Mukden) party of which Marshal Chang Tso-lin is the dominating head. It will be remembered that a year ago these two parties combined to put down the military movement of the Anfu Club led by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. Since their easy victory jealousy has arisen between these two parties, or rather between adherents of the two great leaders, though there has been no sign of any estrangement between the two marshals.

The removal of General Li Shun at Nanking last year left Marshal Wang Chan-yun at Wuchang as the one outstanding military figure in the Yangtze valley. His position is one of great strategic value, as it is in the heart of the country, and it has a sentimental prestige growing out of the fact that it was at Wuchang that the rebellion started which led to the overthrow of the former Manchu dynasty. Wuchang is hailed as the birthplace of the republic.

Marshal Wang Must Go

The only other prominent military leader is General Lu Yung-ting, who has held Canton in check for several years. He has recently suffered defeat at the hands of the Canton troops and been driven back to his stronghold in the adjoining Province of Kwangshui. It has been his defeat which has brought the confused military situation into prominence as likely to lead to important consequences.

Before the defeat of General Lu's troops in the south by the Cantonese, the forces of Marshal Wang in the Yangtze showed signs of discontent and this developed into open mutiny at Ichang and later in Wuchang itself under the very nose of the Marshal. These outbreaks of the soldiery made an opening for the expression of discontent on the part of the merchant class, which had become wearied of the many exactions laid upon them to support troops which had shown themselves to be not only useless but also a real menace.

A strong movement was set on foot for the removal of Marshal Wang. This was supported by many malcontents among the subordinate officers as well as by influential natives of the Province living in other places, such as the former president, Li Yuan-hung. In order to make his position wholly untenable the aid of the adjoining Province of Hunan was invoked and military operations were commenced by Hunan troops against Wang's forces on the border. The final result is easily foreseen. Marshal Wang must go.

What Is Japan's Policy?

Under ordinary circumstances this would be of slight consequence but at present it is fraught with the possibility of dangerous results. Apart from the thorny question as to the appointment of a successor—will it be a nominee of Marshal Chang or of Marshal Tsao?—relations with the southern movement of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are involved in the final issue. An extensive and intensive campaign is being carried on by Sun Yat-sen's agents in all the provinces with the object of bringing about a state of chaos similar to that produced in 1911 when the Manchus were forced to abdicate. The propaganda assumes different forms in different provinces. In Chekiang it centers around the agitation for provincial autonomy; in Wuchang it is discontent with Marshal Wang; in Peking it is criticism of the do-nothing policy of the President and Cabinet; in the northern provinces it stirs up strife between the Chihli and Fengtien factions. It seizes any cause and assumes any rôle which will foster unrest.

It is a serious cause to make but it is none the less true that all this tendency toward disorder is assisted by the Japanese. It would be going too far to lay the charge at the door of the Japanese Government but this fact is undeniable—Japanese are found fighting in the ranks of all the forces that oppose the existing order and sometimes on both sides. Japanese officials, diplomatic and consular, disown these partisans whenever attention is called to their existence but this does not prevent their being found in the very next fracas that takes place. If it is not a fixed policy

LABOR CRITICIZES LEAGUE OF NATIONS

British Trade Union Congress Declares Direct Labor Representation Essential to Secure the World's Confidence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Wednesday)—A vigorous attack on the present constitution and tendencies of the League of Nations was made at the Trade Union Congress today, and the British Government was severely criticized for its refusal to include George Barnes in the delegation to the general meeting of the Assembly. A special resolution, moved by J. R. Clynes, chairman of the parliamentary Labor Party, and carried enthusiastically by the congress, demanded a reorganization of the League so as to give the fullest democratic representation to all nations, and declared that direct representation of Labor on the Council of the League is essential to the creation of a body which shall possess the full confidence of the nations, and so enable it to secure permanent peace.

Mr. Clynes warned the congress against the illusion that the mere organization of international working class solidarity can prevent future war.

Earlier in the session the delegates had discussed the Belfast shipyard troubles over the expulsion of a sectarian from the workers and the consequent riots. Mr. Clynes pointed out that, if their own workers resorted to the knife and the rifle in dealing with their own differences, it was idle to expect that no more quarrels between nations would arise. "The working classes can be inflamed and deceived into war in the future, as in the past," he declared, and consequently the only way to prevent a recurrence of war was to prepare for peace.

He spoke sympathetically of the American President's desire for disarmament and an association of nations. Whatever it might be called, he said, the body they need was one which could really keep the world secure. He criticized scornfully the British Government's choice of an end school diplomatist in place of Mr. Barnes, who, Mr. Clynes declared, had obviously been too outspoken and democratic at the last meeting of the League's Assembly. All he would say of Mr. Barnes' substitute was that "he has never been suspected of uttering a single word of sympathy with the new spirit of settling differences between nations."

They wanted, he added, neither league of diplomatists nor secret diplomacy, but one which would "prevent the lives of men from being destroyed on battlefields." The congress loudly cheered Mr. Clynes, and also Tom Shaw, the textile workers' leader, when he declared that, in the present condition of Europe, new wars were inevitable, unless they got a League of Nations which had the authority and good will of the people behind it.

The debate on the Belfast shipyard trouble revealed a curious state of affairs. Last year about 5000 workmen were driven from the yards by "loyalists," and a large number of families have since subsisted on charity. Today two Belfast delegates denied that the trouble was religious in origin, and alleged that it was a deliberate plan to break the solidarity of the trade unions. They urged that a boycott should be instituted to prevent Belfast getting raw material.

The parliamentary committee stated that an inquiry showed that a settlement of the trouble was hindered by the action of the English Woodworkers Union, which had expelled from membership loyalist workers who had remained in the shipyards. The committee appealed for a policy of conciliation, and it was agreed to hold a conference with all the Belfast delegates to the congress to try to reach a settlement.

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of Japan to sow the seeds and reap the harvest of disorder in China then all appearances are deceptive.

Forecast Dangerous

Prophecies are being freely made in the local foreign press as to the immediate downfall of the present government in Peking and its replacement by that of Sun Yat-sen or by a Weichang cabinet. Such forecasts are dangerous; but it must be acknowledged that almost anything may happen and that suddenly. There is unrest widely diffused, troops are in arrears of pay, times are hard, rates of exchange are against business prosperity. But to offset these gloomy prospects the whole country is blessed with the probability of good crops and good crops in China are always associated with a contented people.

Another factor in the situation is the impossibility of thinking of any man who could succeed the present President in the hope of doing better or as well. Sun Yat-sen could not even count on the support of his own party if he had the temerity to assume the office of President of the whole country instead of his present innocuous post as president or temporary president of Canton. Neither Marshal Chang nor Marshal Tso could last a week in the office of the President. The only man who could succeed the present President is the man who is the collective good sense of the leaders of the provinces will be content to leave well enough alone or at least decide not to make a leap in the dark. President Hsu will remain and around him some form of central government will be evolved.

MOVE TO REVISE FINANCIAL ACCORD

France Hopes to Reverse Decision Respecting the First 1,000,000,000 Marks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Paul Doumer, the Minister of Finance, is expected to leave tomorrow for London and to meet the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday in an endeavor to reverse the decision of Paris respecting the division of the first German 1,000,000,000 marks, in which France has no share. It had been anticipated that this meeting would largely fix the procedure to be followed in the resumed negotiations. Such questions as whether the main conversations should be held at London, Brussels or Paris; whether these should be conducted by all the Allies or separately; whether there should be a new conference or a series of discussions, were to have been resolved at London.

It is, however, now considered possible, in well-informed quarters, that the Italian Finance Minister, Mr. Soleri, will also be at London and that the first conversation may have an important character. Italy, it will be remembered, benefits under the disputed Paris accord by the prospective receipt of 12,000,000,000 marks in German bonds, subtracted from the total, which should go to the other Allies. It is asked whether in return for this unexpected concession Italy does not support the British claim to a portion of the first 1,000,000,000 marks? There is a definite suggestion that England and Italy have a separate arrangement.

According to the "Echo de Paris," Belgium is perturbed at the controversy, which would appear to put the accord, by which she benefits, in doubt. There is some asperity in the tone of the Belgian comments. Mr. Theunis, the Belgian Finance Minister, shows no signs of interrupting his holiday. France, however, has no intention of questioning Belgian priority and thus of jeopardizing Franco-Belgian relations. What she does not accept is that England should receive a portion of the first 1,000,000,000 marks while France obtains nothing. This means that in any case the sum attributed to Belgium may be considered safe. It is not upon them that France wishes to encroach, but on the British share.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PORTAL DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Over 10,000 persons witnessed the International Peace Portal at Blaine yesterday afternoon. Vancouver, Seattle and other nearby cities sent large contingents. The different addresses sounded a note of international peace, and all such references evoked loud applause. The flags of Belgium, Britain and the United States were hoisted to the top of the portal amid intense enthusiasm, while the national anthem of each nation was sung by the huge gathering. The most striking feature of the ceremony was the placing in a receptacle in the arch of a piece of the original beam of the Mayflower which carried the Pilgrim fathers and which was brought from England for the occasion.

Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, arranged that the flag on every customs house on the Canadian border be raised at the hour attributed for the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack over the peace portal. In addition to a telegram from President Harding, Samuel Hill, chairman of ceremonies, received messages of felicitation from officials of several foreign governments. These included cablegrams from King Albert of Belgium and Marshal Joffre.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

BERKELEY, California—Receipts of the Berkeley city treasurer's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, totaled \$1,047,772. Delinquency in taxes amounted to only 3 per cent, the lowest ever recorded in Berkeley.

GREEK TROOPS IN SIGHT OF ANGORA

Fall of Kemal Pasha's Capital Is Expected Shortly—Decision to Give Korytza to Albania Stirs the People of Greece

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The desperate struggle between the Greek and Kemalist forces in Asia Minor for the possession of Angora still continues. The battle, which is now proceeding, commenced on August 25, and has therefore been in progress for two full weeks. It is considered by Greek authorities to be the bitterest contest that has taken place between the Turks and Greeks since the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

The Turkish army has been forced back, while the Greek right wing has so far extended in an enveloping movement to the southeast that its extreme advance has come within 30 miles of Angora, which town is now within sight of the Greek troops and is expected to fall before the end of this week. Already fires in the city can be seen and it is anticipated that the Turks are setting a light to any stores that might otherwise fall into the hands of the Greek Army.

According to the most recent information, it would seem that the Greek high command does not consider extending the Greek lines of communication beyond Angora, which is over 300 miles from the Greek base at Smyrna. After taking such steps as may be deemed a military necessity, the Greek Army is expected to withdraw some considerable distance to the westward, possibly to the banks of the Sakaria River, and there make preparations to rest the troops and enter on a winter campaign. Even though Kemal Pasha should succeed in withdrawing with any considerable part of his army, it is not anticipated that the Greek command will be drawn into taking up the chase beyond Angora. Having eliminated that town as a base of operations, it is considered that Kemal Pasha will, if anything, be worse off than the Greeks, who have a long line of communications to defend. Up to the present Kemal Pasha has been able to time shortening his lines, but now it will be necessary for him to withdraw many of his men, not only to maintain longer lines of communication, but also to collect food in a country destitute of railways, and where transport is notoriously bad.

The latest communiqué issued from the Greek legation here reads: "Our troops captured Amnassal and Mount Arabis, and we captured a whole battalion with its commander and machine guns. A strong force of enemy cavalry with artillery, which had been harassing our lines of communication, was attacked and dispersed with heavy losses. They abandoned a number of gun carriages."

Notwithstanding the vital, if not decisive, stage the Greek campaign has reached, public interest in Greece has been to a great extent withdrawn from the operations in Asia Minor by the action of the Council of Ambassadors, which in the latter part of last month, contrary to the findings of the Supreme Council in Paris, proposed that the territory around Korytza and Argirocastro should now revert to Albania and not to Greece.

Another Silesia

This proposed reversal of the original decision has caused much dismay among the Hellenic population both in the territory in question and also in Greece, and has been the subject of notes sent by the government at Athens to the governments of the allied powers. This volte face on the part of Great Britain is thought to be, in some measure, a desire on the part of the British Government to placate French opinion in regard to Upper Silesia.

In Greek quarters it is pointed out that this reversal has a setting effect, it is more than likely to create another Silesian question, for in view of the decision of the Supreme Council that Korytza and Argirocastro were undoubtedly contained within that part of Epirus which belonged to Greece, it can hardly be expected that the Hellenic population of this territory will, without remonstrance, agree to being handed over to Albania.

REACTIONARIES STILL CONTROL MUNICH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The conflict between Munich and Berlin is still unsettled, though hopes are held out for an amicable solution. Yesterday a cabinet meeting and another of all the factions in the Diet, both under Dr. von Kahr, the Premier, took place, with the result that three representatives of the Bavarian Government and three of the Coalition arrived today at Berlin to confer with the Chancellor.

The situation is briefly this: Dr. von Kahr, supported by the reactionaries, will not raise the state of siege in Bavaria, which is their only means of keeping in power and openly defying the government, whereas the Socialists and workers are supporting the republic and the Chancellor's action. If Dr. Wirth remains firm, it is fully believed that all attempts to revolt will be frustrated.

MOVEMENT FOR NEW COUNTY IN MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

MEXICO, Missouri—A movement has been started in Vandalla, in the eastern part of this county, to create a new county in the State by taking a portion of Andrain, Pike, Ralls and

MINERS NOT ALIEN IN WEST VIRGINIA

Returned Investigator Says That Mountaineers Have Entire Confidence in Government—Peace Will Hold Till Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There will probably be no more trouble in the West Virginia mining district until next April, it was said by an investigator who has just returned from that State, who has been during the disturbances, but who is exceptionally well informed on conditions there, which are difficult for the outsider to understand.

The miners of West Virginia are not an alien element. It is said that a larger proportion of them could qualify for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution than in any large American city and probably a larger percentage than in Lexington and Concord. They have their own code and they have, not only from choice held apart from the march of progress in the United States, but they have necessarily been thrown back on themselves by the attitude of the operators who have so long dominated them.

One of the characteristics which stood out with great vividness to the visitor to West Virginia during the last week was the distrust of the state or county official contrasted with the almost childlike confidence in the federal authorities. There was never for a moment any thought of resisting the troops ordered to the scene of the alleged insurrection or of disobedience to Brig.-Gen. H. Bandholtz or to any one representing the government at Washington. As soon as it was known that the federal government was in charge, the "insurrection" faded away, the armed miners returned to their homes and they are now at work.

What is the reason for the distrust of the state and county officers of all degrees? One explanation is to be found in incidents such as that which happened after the first visit of General Bandholtz, when the miners were dispersing in accordance with his request and that of local union leaders. State constables fired upon miners with fatal results, and as soon as this was known, excitement blazed among the hills and the men started again on their hostile march. Another happening was that of the arrest of 123 men, who were thrust into jail with no adequate charges against them, released and again arrested and put in jail, whereupon the miners started to deliver them.

Spokesmen for the operators allege that the sheriffs, constables and other local officers are not "hugs," as the miners term them, in the pay of the operators. Literally, that may be the truth, but the best information obtainable from unprejudiced outsiders who have studied the situation is that, indirectly, the mine operators, the railroads, bankers and manufacturers with whom they are associated control all the officials of the State and county. The charge has been made that candidates are chosen and elected through the money and influence of this clique, and the fact that an officer's commission bears a state or county seal is no warrant of his independence of the operators' domination.

Responsibility for Disorder

In seeking an unbiased opinion on the responsibility of the efforts to unionize the mines for recent and past disturbances and disorder, it is almost impossible to get a clear-cut statement placing the blame, or even to obtain an adequate explanation. The operators have declared that the railroads, bankers and manufacturers with whom they are associated control all the officials of the State and county. The charge has been made that candidates are chosen and elected through the money and influence of this clique, and the fact that an officer's commission bears a state or county seal is no warrant of his independence of the operators' domination.

MAKERS AND DEALERS IN TILES ARE INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the federal grand jury has indicted 30 corporations, 32 firms and 32 individuals manufacturing and dealing in tiles. The indictment includes the charge that there has been an agreement between the defendants and national Labor organizations, which, in effect, prevented skilled or unskilled Labor from being furnished to builders, architects, owners and others not members of the defendant associations.

FUNDS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—To relieve unemployment conditions, the Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the appointment of an Industrial Aid Commission, and appropriated \$25,000 for an industrial aid bureau for registration of jobless persons. The bureau will cooperate with the federal government in job finding.

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a remedy which may preclude a fresh outbreak? It has been suggested that a commission containing representatives of the operators and miners, railroads, manufacturers and plain citizens, supposed to represent the general public, with no desire except the preservation of order and the insurance of a fair deal all around, should be appointed to study the whole subject of cost production and to make recommendations, beginning with the West Virginia fields.

SURPLUS CORN TO BE FED ON FARMS

Iowa Farmers See Prospect of Larger Profits in This Method Than by Selling at a Price Close to Cost of Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

AMES, Iowa—Iowa farmers are counting on swine and beef cattle to make it possible for them to dispose of this year's corn crop, which will take its place as the third or fourth largest crop ever grown in the State, at a price which will be near, and in some cases slightly above, the cost of production.

This policy means, according to experts at Iowa State College, that in all probability less than one-fifth of the yield, which is estimated at about 400,000,000 bushels, will be sold out of the State. With corn selling at 40 cents a bushel on the farm, farmers believe that they can make more from their crop by holding it and feeding it to hogs and cattle, which will bring from \$8 to \$10 a hundred pounds. Furthermore, the freight rates on corn are a much greater factor than on live stock. That the big corn crop is a doubtful asset, as far as the producer is concerned, is shown, experts say, by the fact that the cost of producing this corn was considerably in excess of its present market value. A survey of corn production costs made last winter by the farm management department at Iowa State College found the average corn production cost, in two typical counties to be 91 and 86 cents per bushel. The cost this year, it is said, was only slightly less. On this basis corn that sells at 40 cents pays only half the cost of production.

Agricultural leaders who are advising farmers to hold their corn for feeding purposes believe that corn prices will fall still lower, perhaps as low as 25 or 30 cents a bushel in December. They believe that the future of the live-stock market is more promising, due to the fact that the number of animals in the state has decreased during the last two years. There are 2,000,000 fewer hogs in the corn belt than last year, and 10,000,000 fewer than two years ago. On the other hand, several hundred thousand bushels of corn have been held over from last year. These facts, it is said, will affect the demand for these products in favor of live stock and at the expense of corn.

SHIPPERS MEET TO DISCUSS RIVALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—At a full meeting of the North Atlantic continental steamship operators yesterday the principal subject of discussion was the serious effects of the competition given the conference operators from Montreal and Gulf ports.

The situation in the grain carrying trade was described as exceedingly bad, the operators of the North Atlantic-American range suffering from the inroads into the business made by their northern and southern competitors. Definite action was deferred until next week.

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Scoti. Mat. & Thurs. 7:30 Sat. 8:15

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POLLY WITH A PAST

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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

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Pop. Wed. Mat. 5:00 to 7:50

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THE HIPPODROME

Even. 8:15 Mat. 2:15

Scoti. Mat. & Thurs. 7:30 Sat. 8:15

CANADIAN RAILWAY AWARD IS ISSUED

Majority of the Board Finds That Preference and Common Stocks of the Grand Trunk Railway Possess No Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—That the first, second and third preference, and the common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the valuation of which for acquisition by the Canadian Government has been the subject of arbitration since May of 1920, possess no value, and that any question of compassionate consideration of the shareholders must be a matter for the government and Parliament of the Dominion to deal with and not the board, is the majority opinion given by Mr. Justice Cassels, chairman, and Sir Thomas White, government representative, an opinion from which, however, the Hon. William Howard Taft, representative for the Grand Trunk, dissents.

Mr. Taft has held that evidence regarding the replacement value of the system should have been admitted and contended that the government's estimate of needed delayed maintenance and capital improvements was based on too high a standard. He declared that the stock did possess an actual value, but, in view of the fact that he was in the minority, declined to give any estimate of what that value should be. As a consequence of the minority report an appeal will likely be taken by the company to the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Shareholders Consented

Under the agreement of May, 1920, the government undertook to exchange the preference and common stocks for non-voting, 4 per cent bonds to the value fixed by the board of arbitration. The shareholders of the company agreed to this arrangement without compulsion, but nevertheless impelled by the fear of liquidation as an alternative to government acquisition. The face value of the four stocks arbitrated was \$37,000,000, but neither of the issues have paid dividends for some years past.

The majority judges declined to accept evidence regarding the physical or replacement value of the system, holding that the only true basis of value was the earning capacity, actual and potential, of the road. Sir Thomas White set forth figures to show that for several years past there had been heavy deficits in operation; that the company was faced with tremendous outlays for deferred and extraordinary maintenance, and for capital expenditures; that the obligations of the company in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific undertaking was an insupportable burden; and that altogether the company, but for government assistance since May of 1920, would have been forced into liquidation.

Gratitude of Canada Earned

The Grand Trunk Pacific undertaking was regarded by all three members of the board as unwise and imprudent, though the majority judges declined to relieve the Grand Trunk of any of the responsibility connected therewith. "The tragedy in the history of a company which deserves the gratitude of the Canadian people for its pioneer efforts," said Mr. Taft, "is undoubtedly its association with the Grand Trunk Pacific undertaking."

In summing up the situation, Sir Thomas White said, "Reviewing all the evidence in the case I have come to the following conclusions:

"1. The actual earning power of the Grand Trunk before during and since the war, and so far as can be ascertained, for the future, does not justify the assumption that any profits would, from the date of the acquisition by the government of the preference and common shares, viz., May, 1920, have ever been available for distribution."

to the holders thereof after providing for the contingent liability of the company in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific securities guaranteed by the company, and dividends upon the guaranteed stock.

"Having regard to its own continuing heavy deficits, the necessity for making provisions for deferred and extraordinary maintenance and capital construction and its heavy liabilities in respect of the securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific bearing its guarantee the Grand Trunk Railway Company, but for the financial support of the government since May, 1920, must have been forced into receivership. Compassionate Consideration

"Upon these conclusions I find that the preference and common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have no value. Any question as to compassionate consideration of the shareholders must be for the government and Parliament of Canada to deal with, and not for this board."

Mr. Taft was in general agreement with the majority as to the financial condition of the system. He declared, however, that the road was in quite as efficient operating condition as the average good roads of the United States, and paid a high tribute to the Canadian officials, and the esprit de corps which existed. "Had the policy of the company as dictated from London," he declared, "been as wise and prudent as that of the officials in Canada the fate of the company might have been vastly different."

He contended that the standard of maintenance set by government witnesses as necessary was a "standard de luxe," and unjustified in so far as expenditure was concerned. Of Colonel Montserrat, who gave testimony as to the bridges on the system, Mr. Taft declared that he had shown an "enthusiasm for condemnation." By virtue of the pioneer work which the Grand Trunk had done it was entitled to the gratitude of the Canadian people, and the claims of the absentee shareholders demanded the attention of those who desired to see justice and equity done.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Respecting the American demarche for recognition of the German-American peace treaty, there is complete silence in many French papers today, and those which refer to the matter for the most part contain the denial of Quai d'Orsay. At the Quai d'Orsay, it is stated, according to one journal, that no notification of the treaty signed by the United States and Germany, has been made, and therefore there could not be a demand for its recognition. This journal adds, however, that such a demarche is expected, since it responds to the preoccupations which have been manifested by America. In these circumstances it is better to quote, without comment, the evening newspaper, "Intransigeant," which asserts the accuracy of this news. It says:

"It is known that the United States has demanded that recognition would be given to the official note containing the question which preoccupied the authorities. We maintain fully our information. We will even add that other allied governments are aware of the demand of America, and that already the French Government has engaged in conversations between capital and capital, in order that the reply of the allied signatories of the Versailles Treaty shall be common. That reply, it cannot be doubted, will be extremely friendly, but it hardly appears that it can be an acceptance."

COLOMBIAN CABINET RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Colombian Cabinet resigned on Sunday, according to a brief cable message received yesterday at the State Department from Hoffman Philip, United States Minister at Bogota.

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Of course there is a fine fresh stock, beside, in regular Knickers and in smoother fabrics such as Oxford grays.

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BOSTON





Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Barking Sands

Fifteen miles from Waimea, Kauai, where Captain Cook first landed on Hawaiian soil, are a line of wind-swept sand hills called the Barking Sands. When dry, the wind on the sands makes them rustle like silk; to stamp on them brings forth different cadences; while to slide down them produces sounds like a dog barking.

For many years the problem of this phenomena remained unsolved until the captain of a sailing vessel, one day, used the sand for ballast. Sailing out to sea, his ship became unmanageable against the wind. On examination, the captain found that his ballast had greatly reduced in weight. Further examination revealed the presence of minute cavities in the sand grains.

The captain had filled his ship's hold with water-soaked sand. When the moisture evaporated, nothing was left but the hollow grains, which were too light for ballast.

The injection and ejection of air into and out of the cavities are supposed to produce the curious sounds.

London's Roman Well

The average flow of the Thames over Teddington Weir during the last 10 years has been 350,000,000 gallons a day. The average flow during this summer has been 33,000,000 gallons a day. Where old friends have failed, Londoners have turned with renewed faith to the ancient wells, which by some freak of underground nature remain full, cool, and refreshing. Many of the big places in the city have these artesian wells of their own. Australia House in the Strand is independent of the water main; so, too, is the Bank of England. But the most curious private supply of all is the Roman Bath in Strand Lane, where David Copperfield was wont to take a plunge. It runs clear and cold as ever, as it did about 1500 years ago, when it supplied the house of a noble Roman on the corn-growing banks of the Thames.

An Odd Kind of Snow

One of the most curious of plant migrations ever recorded is the appearance of red snow in certain parts of the Rocky Mountains in United States. Red snow (Protococcus nivalis) is a microscopic growth which under favorable conditions in high altitudes flourishes upon the snow surfaces for uncountable square miles. It is essentially a plant of the Arctic wilds, and has made its appearance in Glacier National Park only within the last few years. The minute seedling spores being carried down over these immense distances that lie between, probably by the Chinook winds. The tiny organisms cluster together—as they must do in order to become visible—over vast areas and give the effect at a distance of a rosy sunset glow upon the mountains. They rarely extend deeper than half an inch into their chill soil; but where the growth is thick, a scratch upon the surface makes a bright red mark appear. The snow permeated by a Protococcus nivalis is said to have a flavor somewhat like watermelon.

Steel Barrels

If the statements of the makers are well founded, it is probable that steel barrels will eventually take the place of wooden ones. The steel barrel is composed of staves of that material locked together by an ingenious device; the hoops and heads are also of steel. It is claimed that the steel barrel is more durable and more compact than the wooden one. As it is said to be lighter and cheaper, it has already had favor in various quarters. About 300,000,000 barrels are needed annually, in normal times, to supply the demand in the United States. Flour mills use about 90,000,000; the sugar industry 40,000,000, and the cement industry 75,000,000.

Church Tower as Lookout

For many years the Swedish Lutheran Church and the adjoining ground in Prince's Square, St. George's in the East (London), have been in the market; and now it is proposed to pull down the church and convert its site into an open space for the East End. The church, which has been stripped of its fittings and is now used as a storeroom, was built about two centuries ago, when Scandinavian merchants lived in goodly mansions near by, and waited for the coming of their timber-laden ships across the North Sea. The lantern-tower on the church was

NAZARETH AND THE HILLS OF GALILEE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a natural passageway from the Mediterranean Sea to the Lake of Galilee which has been used by armies and peaceful travel from time immemorial. This line of travel can be prolonged across the highlands of Gilead and the Syrian Desert to the great river Euphrates. This is the line of penetration to India which the British are expected to take, by linking the port of Haifa with a railway across the desert. The passageway itself is the fateful Plain of Esdraelon. For the present the plain lies peacefully enough under British protection, cut into a patchwork pattern of varying crops, a veritable Joseph's coat of many colors upon the landscape.

We have motored out from Haifa as far as a certain rise in the ground on the way to the Hills of Galilee and are making a halt while the much abused little Ford car is being examined for repairs. The view is full of history. Southward lies the ridge of Mount Carmel, its head out to sea and its feet stretched eastward to the Valley of the Jordan. Somewhere on that ridge Elijah mastered the priests of Baal; in the plain of Esdraelon at the foot of Carmel dwelt that Canaanite Jeebel who had corrupted the reigning king of Israel and who heaped upon the head of Elijah the imputation of baffled rage. Southward, beyond the ridge of Carmel, the mountains of Samaria follow fold on fold, their rocky lines softened by the velvet of the violet distance. We know that beyond them again, out of sight and below the horizon, lie Judea and Jerusalem. At our backs rise the hills of Galilee, so that with one comprehensive glance we see the pathway of the Master on his many journeyings up and down the Holy Land. We now actually see why his natural way to reach Jerusalem from this hill town home in Nazareth was through Samaria. He was constantly on the move over this stony Palestine, afoot or on donkey back, teaching, preaching, praying, telling stories to the people to illustrate his words. From the point of vantage where we stand, midway between Haifa and Nazareth, the geography of Jesus' mission is learned as a lesson; here is the mise-en-scène of the most dramatic story ever enacted; it passes from Nazareth to Jerusalem and back again, either on the west down the coast by Caesarea to Joppa, or on the east from the Lake of Galilee down the valley of the Jordan to Jericho, more often through the hills of Samaria. There it is, all told, this little country set for the greatest of all missions; most of the land forerunning looking and bare, but its terraces clothed with olive, fig and pomegranate trees and sweet with luscious grapes; a land which, relieved from fear and tyranny, can yet be made to flow with some milk and honey.

The little Ford car having been given a breathing spell and a few turns of the wrench, we climb toward Nazareth, passing through the remnant of an oak forest which the Turks in their greed and fright cut down for fuel for their railway engines during the great war. The great stumps testify mutely to past grandeur; already the young oak sprigs are sprouting from the old stumps, as sprigs sprout from the stumps of the great Sequoia.

Primitive Threshing
I stop to watch the work going on at the threshing floor nearby. Camels and donkeys are bringing in the sheaves of grain which are suspended symmetrically from their backs, so many on each side and a few more on top for good measure. As these loads are brought in, they are piled in deep layers on the earthen floor and small boys proceed to drive oxen round and round over the golden floor. This is a primitive system, an immemorial habit, associated with memories of all missions; most of the land forerunning looking and bare, but its terraces clothed with olive, fig and pomegranate trees and sweet with luscious grapes; a land which, relieved from fear and tyranny, can yet be made to flow with some milk and honey.



Bringing in the sheaves

Following the road to Tiberias on the famous lake we climb over the rim of the basin in which Nazareth lies and find ourselves out upon the open hills of Galilee. The more level places and some extensive plateaus are under cultivation; in this month of June the harvest has been largely gathered and in this particular year, 1920, the harvest has been exceptional on account of the abundant rains which fell during the winter. There was snow on the highest points and Jerusalem had a veritable blizzard of American dimensions. There is still reaping going on over these rich yellow rolling table-lands; the reapers are at work in the same primitive manner as the threshers on the threshing floors. The grain is cut with the sickle, a handful at a time, men and women bending to the task as we see them in the usual Bible illustrations, but there is an air of abundance on the ground and of gratitude on the people's faces this year. There is no famine in the land and the Turkish tax gatherer has been driven out by the British conquest of Palestine. In the distance a few herds of cattle browse over the ground already harvested, solitary camels range over the expanse picking out the thorny plants which have sprung up between the blades of wheat. The tares and the good grain have grown up together; the reapers now bind up the wheat in bundles and the camels are content

with the tares. Along the stony roadside grow in great profusion the thorns of the parable, many varieties of prickly, spiky plants which try to hide their sharp angles by bearing small blossoms of different colors. It is easy to see where the Master took his illustrations for the little stories which are called parables; on the hills of Galilee, as we journey to Tiberias we see that the sowers had sown their seed on good ground, in stony places, by the wayside or among the thorns.

A turn of the road and we drive through Cana of Galilee with its pomegranate trees bearing brilliant red blossoms and its open fountain besieged by flocks of sheep and goats. Through the town and out again goes the carriage until after an hour's drive we see on the horizon a flat-topped height, not a high mountain, but a high hill. In the American far west such a hill would be called a "butte"; in South Africa it would be called a "kopje." It has long slopes leading up to it where a multitude might encamp, row on row, in sight, if not within sound, of a person speaking on

the top. This is the Mount of Beatitude. There are many material sheaves lying about in the open ready to be taken to the threshing floor, but who shall measure the spiritual sheaves which have been harvested from that immortal sermon of blessedness? Beyond the dip of that flat-topped hill, down in the great gulf below, lies the Lake of Galilee, the great sheet of fresh blue water where the Jordan rests for a while before it plunges into the deepest cleft in the surface of the earth to make its final disappearance in the Dead Sea. But that is another story. For the present I am on the uplands, breathing the rarified air of the Hills of Galilee, wind-swept and free. Yonder lies Mt. Hermon, capped with snow even in this warm June weather. Perhaps I get some of its freshness; at all events it is good to be here and better yet to think of him who trod these same Hills of Galilee.

with the tares. Along the stony roadside grow in great profusion the thorns of the parable, many varieties of prickly, spiky plants which try to hide their sharp angles by bearing small blossoms of different colors. It is easy to see where the Master took his illustrations for the little stories which are called parables; on the hills of Galilee, as we journey to Tiberias we see that the sowers had sown their seed on good ground, in stony places, by the wayside or among the thorns.

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LANDIS DECISION TO AID BUILDING

Chicago Federal Judge, Umpire
in Wage Controversy, Reduces
Scale in 44 Trades—Means
Sought to Cut Other Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In his long-awaited wage decision announced here yesterday, which, it is estimated, will release \$55,000,000 worth of suspended building construction within a year, provide work for some 40,000 laborers, and relieve the housing shortage, Judge K. M. Landis, of the United States District Court, scaled wages down in 44 trades an average of 13 1/2 per cent, prescribed uniform trade agreements which wiped out a maze of monopolistic and wasteful rules and conditions, and denounced an "atrocious situation" in the artificial price control of building materials which was beyond his reach as arbitrator.

Those seven trades, carpenters, elevator constructors, plasterers, sheet metal workers, painters, glaziers and fixture hangers, who either did not join in appealing to Judge Landis to break the deadlock by becoming their umpire, or withdrew when they decided they could not accept the uniform agreement, may benefit by the award any time they see fit to fall in line. Their various wage scales are fixed in the document, predicated upon their surrender.

Term to Be Extended

This award becomes effective at once, and will remain in force until May 31, 1922. On or before February 1, 1922, Judge Landis is to prepare a new adjustment, which will be enforced for one year following the expiration of the present settlement.

Nation-wide benefit is expected to follow the enforcement of the award, according to officers of the Building Construction Employers Association, who were interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, following a conference at their headquarters here. Its beneficial effects will be noted for years to come, they said.

"We believe the award will be generally acceptable to all parties," declared E. M. Craig, secretary of the organization. "Any immediate effects, however, will be only slight, because the season for beginning construction is now passed. The big boom will come next spring. This decision should loosen up bank loans to home builders and arouse confidence of the public in the industry."

Industry Encouraged

Judge Landis has performed a notable public service in bringing about the settlement, according to H. J. Cohigraff, secretary of the Associated Builders, a group of manufacturers of masonry, carpentry and cut stone. "We are so thoroughly pleased with every phase of the award," he said, "that we hardly know what to say. We expect an immediate boom in the industry."

Labor leaders were not so enthusiastic, and while admitting that Judge Landis had warded off an open clash, they were inclined to discount the benefits forthcoming. They pointed out that it could hardly be expected they would welcome wage cuts, and said that most of their men were already at work or had left the city long ago. T. S. Kearney, secretary of the Chicago Building Trades Council, could not be reached. Further adjustment of some of the wage figures will be sought by the council, it is said.

Skilled crafts were cut from \$1.25 an hour to as low as 82 1/2 cents an hour, with a different figure for each trade according to the estimated skill required, and common labor from \$1 an hour to as low as 47 1/2 cents. Only one craft, the stone carvers, was left at \$1.25 an hour.

Investors to Be Aided

"Building construction had got into bad repute in this community," said Judge Landis in a statement. "There was a general disposition to keep away from it. Capital avoided it. The wise dollar preferred almost any other form of activity, or no activity. And this applied to the whole range of building construction, from the cottage to the skyscraper. This attitude of the public, added to the profound industrial and commercial depression, resulted in a virtual famine in housing accommodations, and brought about the idleness of many thousands of men willing to work."

"It was in view of these conditions that the umpire conceived it to be his duty to add these parties to rehabilitate the industry in the esteem of the public, the great unrepresented party to this arbitration, but nevertheless the one upon whom the consequences of the award would fall."

"This loss of the public faith was not due entirely to the wage question. The mere making of a wage would not have placed the industry on solid ground. Reliable testimony showed that a 20 per cent reduction in wages, other conditions remaining the same, would produce but a 6 or 7 per cent reduction in building cost. The real malady lurked in a maze of conditions artificially created to give the parties a monopoly, and in rules designed to produce waste, all combining to bring about an insufferable situation."

Effects Estimated

"It is my judgment that the numerous corrective provisions that have been included in the more than 40 trade agreements, if carried out in good faith, will produce savings and economies to the public far greater than would have resulted from a 20 per cent wage reduction, other factors and conditions remaining the same."

"Each separate trade agreement ex-

pressly adopts the uniform agreement, and provides that it shall control as against any conflicting working rule. In carrying out the declared purpose of preventing strikes and lockouts and other waste and avoidable expense, annoyances and delays, and for the purpose of making building costs as low, stable and certain as possible consistent with fair wages, this uniform agreement provides for the peaceful adjustment of disputes by arbitration, subject to appeal to the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, with whose decisions all parties agree to comply."

"It provides that you will not stop work, individually or collectively, under penalties prescribed, except only when an owner attempts to construct a building with non-union men while putting up another building on which you are employed, and when the employer fails to pay employees for work done; that in case of scarcity of help, non-union men may work with union men until such a time as union men may be obtained, that any journeyman may use in his work the tools of any other trade."

Specific Rules Fixed

"It provides that small tasks of not over 30 minutes' duration in any one day belonging to any trade may be performed by any other trade, at the discretion of the employer; that overtime work during 3 1/2 hours beyond the regular working day shall be compensated at one and one-half times the regular wage; that overtime work beyond this, and work performed Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays shall be paid at double the regular rate; that shift work will be paid at the regular day rate; that contractors not affiliated with these associations may avail themselves of all benefits of these agreements by either joining the association or paying the regular dues and fees that members pay; that the union will provide men to any contractor, whether a party to any agreement or not, under the rules and at the wage provided in these agreements."

"It is further expressly agreed and stipulated that there shall be no restriction as to the amount of work a man may do, nor against the use of machinery, methods, or appliances, nor against any raw or manufactured material, except prison-made. Employers may employ or discharge whomsoever of the union they please, and employees may work for whomsoever they see fit, and the foreman, if any, is to be exclusively the agent of the employer."

"The building material situation is intimately and directly involved in the question with which we have been struggling. The testimony before the Dalley committee disclosed that a very large proportion of all building material is subject to artificial control. In utter contempt of state and federal penal codes, firms and corporations controlling the various lines have associated themselves to fix and maintain prices. Business is divided up among the members of these associations, and adherence to the allotments is enforced by penalties, reimbursements and other devices denounced by the criminal law. This atrocious situation is beyond the reach of the umpire, but the activities of grand juries and prosecuting officers give me faith that real way is being waged against this species of criminality."

Awards Itemized

The various awards were as follows, with occupations and wage rates per hour indicated:

Plumbers, 95 cents; bricklayers, \$1.10; boiler makers, \$1.10; steamfitters, 95 cents; hoisting engineers, \$1.10; hoisting engineers (all others), 85 cents; tile layers (fireproof), \$1.24; cement finishers, 85 cents; composition floor finishers, 97 1/2 cents; cement workers (laborers Local No. 76), 52 1/2 cents; stone derrick men, 90 cents; drain layers, 82 1/2 cents; electricians, \$1.10; gasfitters, 95 cents; ornamental iron workers, 95 cents; structural iron workers, \$1.05; common laborers, 72 1/2 cents; caisson men (windless and niggerhead men), 85 cents; caisson men (diggers and lagers), 97 1/2 cents; laborers (plyer), 75 cents; excavating labor (local No. 235), 47 1/2 cents; excavating labor (wall men, Local 235), 55 cents; composition floor laborers, 72 1/2 cents; lathers, \$1; machinery movers and riggers, 85 cents; marble setters, 87 1/2 cents; marble setters' helpers, 70 cents; marble rubbers and polishers, 75 cents; scagliola rubbers and polishers, 75 cents; mosaic and tile workers, \$1.02 1/2; mosaic and tile helpers, 70 cents; pipe and boiler makers, 95 cents; composition roofers, 82 1/2 cents; slate and tile roofers, \$1; stonecutters, \$1.02 1/2; stone cutters, \$1.25; stone planer men, 82 1/2 cents; terrazzo mechanics, 95 cents; terrazzo mechanics' assistants, 80 cents; terrazzo helpers, 70 cents; tuck pointers, \$1; sprinkler fitters, 82 1/2 cents; sprinkler fitters' helpers, 70 cents; composition roofer teamsters, \$30 per week.

New scales for the trades which have not come into the arbitration, but which are welcome to join by adopting the uniform agreement are as follows:

Carpenters, \$1; elevator constructors, 87 cents; plasterers, \$1.10; sheet metal workers, 95 cents; painters, 95 cents; glaziers, \$1; fixture hangers, \$1.

Lumber Prices Lower

Commerce Department, However, Sees No Relief in Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The European market is glutted with American lumber, with the result that exports for the year ended June, 1921, were far less than for the previous year, prices on domestic lumber have steadily declined during the year, and competition from central and eastern Europe is beginning to be felt, according to an analysis of

the American lumber trade recently made public by the Lumber Division of the Department of Commerce. With such conditions prevailing, much hope has been expressed that the building situation would shortly take a turn for the better, or would at least show some signs of recovering from the slump into which it was precipitated by the war. No such encouraging prospect is held out, however, by officials of the Department of Commerce, who have been investigating the situation.

"No marked relief in the housing shortage existing in most of the large cities of the country is in sight, at least in the near future," this is the forecast made public yesterday.

No Immediate Reduction
Anticipation on the part of the public of lower prices on building materials, lower wage scales at the expiration of present labor contracts and general reduction in production costs is given as the big factor in holding up the long-expected and much-to-be-desired building revival. And until the demand for living accommodations is met by a great increase in residential building, it is pointed out, high rents will continue and will be made a pretext for increases not warranted by conditions. It is quite probable, from present indications, that a substantial increase in the number of building contracts will take place in the spring of 1922, but the effect of this increase on rents will not be likely to make itself felt before the following autumn and winter.

The question of freight rates is another factor upon which prospective builders are keeping watchful eyes. The 100 per cent increase on building materials during the war, imposed for the purpose of enforcing restriction on building, was followed by a 40 per cent increase in July, 1920, a continued increase in July, 1921, and freight handicap at times twice as heavy as the cost of lumber itself when ready for transport. This condition has naturally had a retroactive effect on prospective builders, looking toward the time when rates would be reduced. In short, the process of deflation has been reflected much more clearly in wages and incomes than it has in the market price of construction materials.

Depression's Peak Past

Latest statistics on the building trade, however, show that the peak of the depression has been passed, although total recovery may be a slow process. The total value of contracts awarded in the first seven months of 1921 is 10 per cent greater than the average figure for the first seven months of the preceding five years, although it is less than the 1920 total for the same period by \$466,777,000. The increase in the number of contracts for residential buildings has been steady since January of this year. In 25 northeastern states, for example, it has climbed from 1573 in January to 5490 in July, with indications that the increase will continue with improved business conditions. This is not to say, however, it is pointed out by building experts, that the number of new buildings being erected is sufficient to relieve the housing shortage; it merely renders it slightly less acute than it was last winter. Contracts for industrial and business buildings have remained comparatively constant for the first seven months of the year.

RETURNS OF INDIANA AMENDMENTS VOTE

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Scattered returns received from over the State in the special election held on Tuesday to vote on the 13 proposed amendments to the state Constitution indicated that the two proposed tax amendments were defeated and that amendment No. 1, which will prohibit aliens from voting until naturalized, was carried. One of the tax amendments would authorize the Legislature to establish a "system of taxation," and the other called for a state income tax.

Returns showed a decided vote against amendment No. 9, proposing to make the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction appointive instead of elective, as well as for No. 12, which would permit Negroes to become members of the state militia.

Amendment No. 2, intended to give the General Assembly more elastic power in the framing of registration laws, had good lead in the early figures, but less than the alien amendment. The defeat of this amendment and the passage of the alien amendment would eliminate from the Constitution any reference to registration and therefore void any registration statutes now in force.

VIRGINIA MILLS TO RESUME

PETERSBURG, Virginia—After a suspension of nine months, the Pocahontas and the Matoaca cotton mills, two of the largest textile plants in this section of the State, will resume operations as soon as there is sufficient water in the Appomattox river to supply power, officials said yesterday. Orders are being received in increasing numbers, it was said, and full time operations are contemplated.

SHORTER WEEK OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Worcester News Office
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Opposition to the 44-hour week, any increase in wages and any change in working hours in the printing trades at present was expressed in a resolution adopted by the board of governors of the New England Daily Newspaper Association.

MOTOR DRIVERS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hingham News Office
HINGHAM, Massachusetts—Three drivers of automobiles, charged with operating while under the influence of liquor, were sentenced to three months each in the house of correction when they came before Judge Kelly in the local court.

PRESIDENT POINTS TO PARTY RECORD

In Letter to Senator McCormick,
Mr. Harding Reviews What
He Declares a Satisfactory
Record of Accomplishment

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Harding, in a letter reviewing the achievements to date of the Republican Administration particularly with reference to Congress, declares that "surveying the national situation as a whole, it is plain that we are working our way out of a welter of waste and prodigal spending at a most impressive rate."

The letter was written by the President under date of August 29 to Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, and, it is understood, will be used in the campaign in New Mexico where Senator B. Hall, now Secretary of the Interior, is a candidate for election. The letter, it also is understood, is considered by Republican leaders as a reply to attacks on the legislative record of the Republican Congress by the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and other leading Democrats.

"We have made much progress toward retrenchment and greatly increased efficiency," the President asserts. "I cannot but account it a monumental accomplishment which has marked the work of the extraordinary session down to the time of its recess."

Program Outlined

Looking to the future, Mr. Harding in his letter expresses the confident hope "that Congress, after the recess and before the end of the extraordinary session, will adopt both the tariff and taxation measures, and that along with these it will pass the bill to permit funding the debt owed to the United States by foreign governments."

"This, I hope," the President adds, "will shortly be followed by arrangements under which the debtor countries will begin paying interest on their obligations. Likewise, I am confident that the bill facilitating the funding of the debt of the railways to the United States will become law during the extraordinary session, thus insuring a large and immediate demand for employment of men now idle."

The President in beginning his letter expressed thanks to Senator McCormick for the Illinois Senator's congratulations on the accomplishments of the Administration as expressed in a letter addressed to the President under date of August 24.

The Republican Congress preceding the advent of the present Administration is credited by Mr. Harding with having patiently and conscientiously labored to reduce expenditures, thus insuring "which we can summarize in the statement that the appropriations for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$4,250,000,000, and that this is \$750,000,000 less than the expenditures for the previous fiscal year."

Extravagances Alleged

The President, after reciting as "extravagances incident to the war" the expenditure of \$5,500,000,000 by the Shipping Board, between \$5,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000 for aircraft, artillery and ammunition, and between \$1,250,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 for the Railroad Administration, adds:

"It is gratifying to be able to say, therefore, that probably no other government in the world has during a similar period so drastically reduced expenditures as has the government of the United States during the last two years on the insistence of the Republican Congress. Moreover, I am happy to assure you that the administrative departments are now in full sympathy with the program of rigorous and unremitting economy, through which, I believe, we will be able during the next year to cover back into the Treasury so large a sum that the aggregate of taxation may be reduced to \$3,500,000,000 a year."

"Half the present total expenditures of the government arise from wars of the past. Similar burdens are imposed upon the taxpayers of other countries, and a well-nigh universal protest against a possible repetition of gigantic conflict gives rise to the common hope that the conference in November may lighten the burdens of both armament and taxation, not only for this, but for other lands."

"Almost without exception the governments of other countries are faced with great deficits. We must not overestimate our good fortune and the prudence of our Congress, which permits us to balance revenue and expenditure at a time when deficits are the rule throughout the world. We shall be greatly aided in a policy of progressively reducing expenditure by the budget law, Republican in origin, design and enactment. I do not hesitate to say that in ordinary times it alone would have been considered a highly creditable chief product of a year's legislative program. Yet in a time of such legislative activity as the present it is only one among many of the first importance to be enacted."

Other Legislation

"It was quickly followed by the enactment of the immigration law, calculated both to limit the inflow of population during a period of depression and to hasten the day when we

may effect the true Americanization of all newcomers to our shores."

"The series of measures looking to the amelioration of conditions in the great agricultural industries would in other times have constituted a striking legislative product of a year's session. These include the law for control of the packing industry, the act for the regulation of grain exchanges and the law for the extension of credits to farmers through the War Finance Corporation to enable them to carry their crops until the markets will absorb them."

"The establishment of a veterans' bureau insures a consummation of those reforms in caring for our disabled men which were inaugurated by executive order. We have established peace and are seeking to establish the generous production and profitable exchange of foodstuffs and commodities under the conditions of peace and cordial assurance of good wages and general employment."

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KANSAS TAXES RAISED TO AID INSTITUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The state tax commission recently announced a 20 per cent increase in state taxes, to raise the money appropriated by the Legislature. The assessment this year will raise the largest sum Kansas has ever had.

The State is simply "taking up slack." For 10 years the governors and politicians have been declaring to the people that they would keep down taxes. They would not permit the Legislature to provide new buildings for the schools or charitable institutions, and did not allow adequate sums for repairs and maintenance. The result was that some of the older buildings of the 30 state institutions are in a deplorable condition. The schools grew in attendance and no new buildings were provided, and the students had to use attic rooms in some instances.

The 1921 Legislature was told by Governor Allen and James A. Kimball, state business manager, that something had to be done or it would be better for some of the institutions to close. The Legislature sent special committees to every institution. These men saw the condition of the buildings and the overcrowding in many places. They saw where roofs were coming off and floors breaking through and plastering crumbling.

The result was that the Legislature appropriated slightly less for general running expenses than the Legislature of 1919. But it appropriated nearly \$4,000,000 for new buildings and the repair of present structures. In some instances old buildings were wrecked and new ones will be provided. "Each legislature ought to have appropriated not less than \$1,000,000 for new buildings," said James A. Kimball, business manager for all state institutions. "It neglected to do this for years. The result was that conditions became so bad and the pressure so great that we had to procure in a single year what ought to have been provided over a period of 10 years in the way of new structures. The last several legislatures have been extremely parsimonious in providing funds for repairs and the maintenance of the present buildings. The Legislature this year had to make up for all the deficiencies of the past. But when the program now under way is completed Kansas will have caught up with her institutional needs."

**MEXICO CITY BY RAIL
FROM PACIFIC COAST**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Through Pullman service from ports on the Pacific coast of the United States to Mexico City is announced for the first time by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The new route into the capital of the southern republic is by steamer from American ports to Manzanillo, the port of the State of Colima, on the west coast of Mexico, and thence by the Mexican National Railways, owned by the federal government of Mexico, to Mexico City. Heretofore the only service between Manzanillo and Mexico City has been by day coaches, which were uncomfortable and inconvenient, unless one had time to stop over night in Colima and in Guadalajara, making the journey to Mexico City occupy nearly four days. By the new schedule, it is reduced to less than two days.

The only other port connected with Mexico City by Pullman service is Veracruz, whence two railroads operate into the capital. One of these is a branch of the National Lines, and the other is the only foreign-owned railroad in Mexico, the Veracruz Railroad, better known as "The Queen's Own," since it is operated by British capital. The time from Veracruz to Mexico City is about 11 hours.

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TEXTILE DIVISION TO AID EXPORTERS

Commerce Bureau Reorganization
Being Made to Assist
Manufacturers in Efforts to
Secure Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In strict accordance with the policy of Herbert Hoover to make the Department of Commerce an agency of service rather than one of regulation, the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is taking its first steps to enhance its aid to manufacturers, individually and collectively, in solving domestic trade problems.

Under the direction of Edward T. Pickard, who was prominently connected with the War Trade Board during the war, the Textile Division is being organized with a view to keeping the textile industry informed as to the export market and particularly with reference to foreign competition. The same facilities that are extended to the textile manufacturers will be offered to the clothing industry. Although clothing can hardly be classified in the textile division, the new bureau will devote much of its attention to this industry because of its importance in connection with the average family budget.

The bureau intends to cooperate chiefly through the medium of trade associations so that it can obtain direct from the textile industry, what information it desires, and what the industry would like the Department of Commerce to do. One of the chief purposes is to disseminate information of all kinds of manufacturers, based on reports from the 600 foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce. This information will be diagnosed by experts and sent broadcast to the industry.

In connection with its work of keeping the textile and clothing industry well informed as to foreign competition, it is planned later to conduct several investigations abroad. By this method the department can exchange views with foreign governments and secure much valuable information concerning the needs of European markets and the relative costs of production.

While the bureau will devote its attention mainly to the domestic problems of the trade, one of its primary objects is to promote foreign commerce. This also will be aided greatly through the proposed investigations. The bureau of standards in Washington is equipped with an extensive testing station for textiles and is offering its cooperation. Latest figures on the clothing and textile industries in this country will be supplied through the census bureau, and, in fact, the cooperation of every available government agency will be sought in the effort to give American manufacturers the most beneficial service possible.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL FORESEES PROSPERITY

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Optimism, a prediction that prosperity is coming, and an appeal to American business men to "carry on" constituted the chief notes of an address delivered here on Tuesday by Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, to the National Association of Life Underwriters. Mr. Hays also gave an account of the stewardship of the Administration of President Harding, and told what he was trying to accomplish in his own department. After having done so, he declared:

"All together, we look to the future with great hope. The fact is, of course, that there is ahead the greatest era of expansion and prosperity the world has ever seen. Every one knows this."

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AGRICULTURAL LOAN AGENCIES FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agricultural loan agencies have been created in important agricultural districts and these agencies will be in charge of local committees composed of five representative bankers and business men. The members of most of the committees already have been appointed, and their personnel and location will be announced as soon as acceptances are received.

The committees will receive and pass upon applications from banks, bankers and trust companies located in their respective territories for advances pursuant to Section 24 of the act, and will make appropriate recommendations to the War Finance Corporation of dealers for advances to assist in carrying agricultural products for export and applications of cooperative associations in connection with export and domestic business, will continue to be handled directly from Washington.

All applications

PACIFIC CONGRESS AIDS PEACE MOVE

Honolulu Meeting of Pan-Pacific
Educationalists Adopts Reso-
lutions Urging Disarmament
and Racial Understanding

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Definite rec-
ommendations for advancing the cause
of international peace through educa-
tion were made and adopted here re-
cently at the Pan-Pacific Educational
Conference held under the auspices of
the Pan-Pacific Union.

Research into the causes of war,
study in the universities of Pacific
problems, better facilities for inter-
change of teachers and students
among the various countries, adoption
of the Roman alphabet throughout the
Pacific, and an effort in all Pacific na-
tions to coordinate educational effort
toward the development of a super-
national world order, were some of the
means proposed. The conference also
recommended that the Peace Congress
of the World, meeting at Honolulu in
October, institute a Pan-Pacific
branch to promote racial understand-
ing and cooperation through the me-
dium of the press.

Debate was precipitated by a reso-
lution recommending censorship of
motion pictures in all Pacific coun-
tries. As there were numerous ob-
jections, the matter was referred to
a committee.

Roman Alphabet Favored

Adoption of the Roman alphabet
was favored generally, the oriental
delegates signifying their approval
and a Japanese delegate seconding
the motion. The proposal of a com-
mon language for communication
among nations in the Pacific met with
objection in the inquiry as to what
language should be so used. English
was proposed, and some favored
Esperanto. The western delegates
would not recommend an oriental
language, and the Orientals were ap-
parently too polite to make this
recommendation themselves. It was
objected that English had already
become a secondary language in
oriental countries, and that this prob-
lem, if left alone, would work itself
out. The proposal was deleted from
the report on resolutions.

Recommendation for "preparation
of an international system in all the
important languages of the world, em-
bodying the ideals of the brotherhood
of man," was also deleted.

The resolutions as adopted by the
unanimous vote of the conference are
as follows:

"Whereas, This conference has been
summoned for the purpose of promot-
ing inter-racial understanding, sym-
pathy and cooperation among the
peoples of the Pacific by the utiliza-
tion of educational agencies; and
"Whereas, As it is an international
gathering, we beg to report that in
formulating the following resolutions
we have not included suggestions or
motions possessing only sectional or
local interest, and further that we
have discarded the conventional pre-
amble in order to secure brevity and
simplicity of expression:

"We beg to commend the following
resolutions to the conference:

"That this conference offers its con-
gratulations to the President of the
United States of America on his in-
itiative in inviting the great powers
of the world to the international dis-
armament conference, affirms its em-
phatic endorsement of the policy of
limiting armaments, and expresses its
earnest hope that the conference may
be productive of beneficial results.

Teaching Peace Ideals

"That this conference desires to
place on record its realization of the
far-sighted vision of the promoters of
the Pan-Pacific Union in summoning
this educational convention, its appre-
ciation of its limitless possibilities
in furthering the great ideal of Pa-
cific inter-racial understanding and
friendship, and its congratulations to
the abundant measure that has at-
tended this inaugural gathering.

"That this conference makes the fol-
lowing recommendations:

"1. That there be incorporated in
the educational program of Pacific
nations definite teachings inculcating
the ideals of peace, and the desir-
ability of the settlement of interna-
tional disputes by means other than
war.

"2. That research into the causes
of war be promoted by governments
and educational agencies.

"3. That a Pan-Pacific conference
be held for the purpose of organizing
a scientific survey of the population
problems of the Pacific.

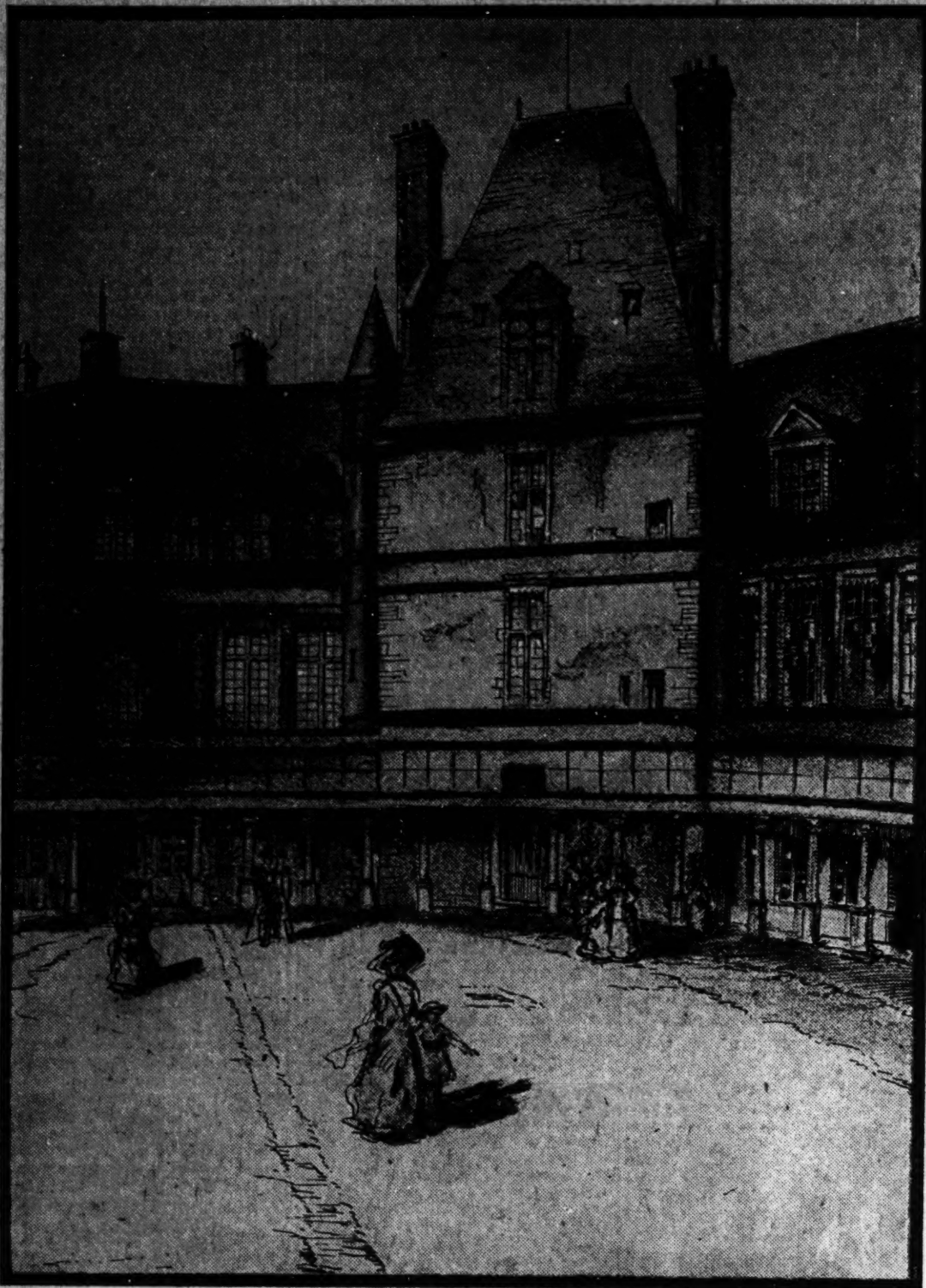
"4. That all possible educational
agencies and especially the subjects
of history, civics, economics and ge-
ography, be utilized to eliminate racial
prejudice and antagonism, and to
promote better understanding and co-
operation among the peoples of the
Pacific.

"5. That the governments of Pacific
peoples make adequate provision in
their university systems for the sci-
entific study of Pacific problems and
for the dissemination of such knowl-
edge among their respective com-
munities.

"6. That the Pan-Pacific Union in-
stitute machinery for the purpose of
acquiring a body of authoritative
knowledge for the practical further-
ance of those ideals of racial inter-
knowledge, sympathy and coopera-
tion which are its main objective.

"7. That the educational authori-
ties of Pacific nations provide facil-
ities for the interchange of students
and teachers, and that where such
system has already been instituted,
it be further encouraged and de-
veloped.

"8. That the governments of Pacific
nations be asked to promote the pro-
duction of educational films showing



In the Cour Oval of the Palace of Fontainebleau

FONTAINEBLEAU

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Fontainebleau is rather out of the
way, and little more than a name of
attraction and mystery to many of us.
Yet for a day of leisure there cannot
be many better places.

For one thing, it is a typical inland
provincial town in France. All about
it lies the forest, diverse in character
and offering a variety of retreats in
which to do nothing with great profit.
Eight or nine kilometers away, through
the quiet forest roads, is little Barbi-
sieux, where he who wishes may
worship at the shrine of Stevenson and
Millet. And behind and dominating all
is the palace, perhaps more full of
associations than any other in Europe.

Thomas A. Becket is the first re-
corded visitor of special interest to us.
He dedicated the chapel of St. Satur-
nus in the older chateau in the days
of Louis VII. And here came Ysaieau,
wife of Edward II of England, seek-
ing protection of her brother, Charles
the Fair.

The new palace was largely built by
Francis I, newly escaped from his year
of prison at Madrid and exultingly
conscious of power and wealth. It was
he who was knighted by Bayard and
who was host of Henry VIII in the
glories of the Field of the Cloth of
Gold. You may trace his various em-
blems all over the palace—F, P, a
salomander on a field of flame—and the
closed crown of empire, which he was
the first to adopt. In his day came to
court one Diane de Poitiers, who by
sheer force of wit and beauty ruled a
kingdom from behind the throne of
Henry II. Henry has plentifully
adorned the woodwork of the Galerie
which bears his name with their in-
terwoven ciphers and with Diane's
crescent moon. With fine impartiality
he has also worked the C of his
Medici wife into his H on the deco-
rations over the fireplace—unless indeed
the carving obtained its traditional
name of "Charles the Ninth's Chim-
ney" because it was Henry's son who
thus vindicated the glory of Henry's
wife.

Emerging from the obscurity and
the neglect in which Diane's long rule
over Henry had left the Queen, she
came to ineffaceable prominence at
the St. Bartholomew. But Fontaine-
bleau has no such terrible recollections
of her and she is chiefly to be re-
membered here for the famous
feasts she gave in the great galleries
during her regency for Charles IX.

Francis II, the eldest of Henry's
sons, brought Mary Stewart with him
to Fontainebleau. Henry IV, he of
Navarre, the reformer prince, lived
and worked and nobly built at Fon-
tainebleau. He has decorated the
Salon Louis XIII with the emblem of
Gabrielle d'Estrees—an S with a
"trait" (dart) thrust through it, and
replaced the device, combined with
his own initial, on the door of the
Chapel of the Trinity.

Louis XIII built the wonderful
horseshoe staircase in the Court of
the White Horse. His wife, Anne of
Austria, smiles down from the walls
to remind you of d'Artagnan and the
gallantry of the three musketeers who
in her service sallied forth to Eng-
land on the quest of certain diamond

studs. It was the royal bounty of this
same Anne which provided a pension
to the writer, Scarron. The radiant sun
of Louis XIV—le Roi soleil—and son
of Anne, gleams at you from many a
panel at Fontainebleau. Madame de
Montespan then ruled the King and
she was impelled to take upon her
quasi-royal shoulders the burden of
patronage left by the Queen. Through
her Madame Scarron came to Fon-
tainebleau. Later Madame Scarron
was Madame la Marquise de Main-
tenon in her own right; in 1680
she was lady-in-waiting to the Dauphine; in 1685 she was privately
married to the King.

The rooms shown as Maintenon's
are among the most attractive in the
palace—small, exquisitely furnished,
so arranged that no breath of outer
air could possibly enter, though to
her deep chagrin the outside windows
are of such a shape that no shutters
could be fitted to them. She is cer-
tainly the most intriguing figure in
the history of the palace. Poor, plain,
respectable and dull, when she had
once attained her control over the
most magnificent of kings, it hardly
wondered. Saint-Simon's account of a
day in the King's life shows how it
revolved round her.

Waking at 8 the King made his
devotions in the presence of his lords
and received his family. At 9 he
went to the larger chapel, passing
through the salons of St. Louis and
the Galerie Francois I, where any who
desired a hearing might accost him.
Then came councils with his minis-
ters and relaxation in the rooms of
the madame until dinner at 1. In the
afternoon the whole Court—King,
courtiers and ladies—adjourned to
the forest. By 7 were again in the
palace; tables were set out
and the King walked about talk-
ing. Later he retired with madame
to her rooms where he held small
councils until supper at 10. Then
followed more ceremonies—the King
went to feed his dogs—and at last
retired about 12:30 or 1. It is said
that it was in madame's room at
Fontainebleau and at her urgent in-
stance that Louis signed the cruel
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

In the days of le Roi Soleil Hen-
rietta of England and the dark, mis-
chievous boy who was to be Charles II
sought refuge in France from the fury
of the Puritans and made a long stay
at Fontainebleau.

In the next reign Jean Jacques
Rousseau and Voltaire came to the
palace to superintend performances of
their work, and the King was mar-
ried there to Maria Leszinska, daugh-
ter of the deposed King of Poland.
Louis XVI came annually to Fon-
tainebleau. Marie Antoinette loved
the place and her King was quite
happy with his locksmith's shop in
the attic over his rooms of state.

The revolution left the palace un-
harmed and Napoleon made an Eng-
lish garden there for Marie Louise.
Plus VII stayed there twice—once an
honored guest at the Emperor's coro-
nation—next time an ignominious
prisoner. In the great court of the
Cheval Blanc, Napoleon bade fare-
well to the old guard, and the table
on which he signed his abdication is
in the palace—companion in interest
to a certain other table now shown
to visitors at Versailles.

CONFERENCE NEEDS OPEN DIPLOMACY

Pro-League Council Official Says
Meeting on Armament Should
Not Be in Secret and That a
Woman Delegate Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the
armament limitation conference will
be open and its conclusions openly ar-
rived at, is the expectation of Mrs.
James Lees Laidlaw, vice-chairman of
the Women's Pro-League Council, a
nonpartisan organization which is
working vigorously for disarmament
by international agreement.

"Of course it will be open," said
Mrs. Laidlaw to a representative of
The Christian Science Monitor. "That
does not mean, however, that there
will be no committee work done. The
Versailles conference was open to the
public, and if the Washington con-
ference is as open to the public as was
that, the most enlightened public opin-
ion will be content, I am sure. It is
obviously essential that all conclu-
sions must be arrived at openly.

"There are two excellent reasons
why women should have a part in the
conference. First, there is their
special interest in conserving human
life and doing away with war; then
there is the fact that they are or-
ganized all over the country to work
for disarmament, and thus form the
most articulate organ of expression
of opinion in the country. Through
lectures, correspondence schools and
other means they are educating pub-
lic opinion everywhere, and are con-
ducting a drive for disarmament.
There are plenty of women as highly
qualified as men to participate in the
conference, and the council has pro-
tested against their exclusion from it.
It will be futile not to have some
women to represent the women's or-
ganized movement against disarmament."

Woman in Conference

That the coming conference is to
be open is accepted as a matter of
course by Miss Eleanor Byrns, a law-
yer and active suffragist of this city.
"There is no question about it,"
she said. "After the last seven years
there is nothing more to be said for
secret diplomacy."

Miss Byrns does not agree with the
claim that the appointment of a
woman to the conference would mean
class or group representation. She
feels that it is of the highest im-
portance that women, or a woman,
participate in the conference.

"I did not understand that women
were a class any longer," she said. "I
thought that they were a part of the
citizenship of the United States, a
fact which men seem sometimes to
forget. Women do not want class rep-
resentation. They want to get rid of
it, but they cannot get rid of it so
long as men are appointed to all
public offices. It is ridiculous for
men to say that no woman is fitted
to take part in those deliberations
when they have shown themselves so
unfitted. The question is not, is any
woman fitted to participate in the
conference, but, is there any woman
who would be willing to spend her
time sitting there with men with the
wrong kind of mental attitude to it?"

Open Diplomacy Necessary

"The men who are likely to run that
conference need a woman with the
right attitude toward human life to
work with them for, so far, men have
put every other consideration above
that. Any woman with that right at-
titude is fitted to take part in the
conference. There is no question of
partisanship involved, but rather what
the conferees are going to put first
in the world.

"If they are going to put the value
of human life first and really attend
to the job of disarmament, then the
Pacific and Far Eastern questions will
be far along toward settlement."

That far more can be accomplished
with open diplomacy than with secret,
regarding disarmament or limitation
of armament, was the opinion of Hen-
derson Martin, former Governor of the
Philippines, who said that he thought
the time had come to abolish secret
diplomacy forever, as secret diplo-
macy had caused wars rather than
averted them, and that the people had
learned that men in power would do
things in secret which they would not
do in the open. He was also heartily
in favor of having the point of view
of women presented by women at that
conference, as they, more than any
others, he thought, realized the neces-
sity for putting an end to war.

WAGE CUT VOLUNTARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The sec-
ond voluntary wage reduction to be
made by Bridge Structural Iron Work-

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN
NAVIGATES

TO THE ORIENT
Fast Time Across the Pacific
By the Large and Luxurious Steamships:
"Empress of Asia,"
"Empress of Russia,"
"Empress of China."

TO EUROPE
Sailing Every Two Days From
Montreal and Quebec to
Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,
The Continent, Italy.

Ocean Trip Shortened by Two
Delightful Days on the Fastest
St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
Apply to Agents Elsewhere or
Passenger and Freight Dept.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Traffic Agents

CITIZENSHIP AND NORMAL SCHOOLS

United States Commission of
Education Points Out the
Needs in Training Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Em-
phasizing the necessity for vital
courses in citizenship preparation,
John J. Tigert, United States Commis-
sioner of Education, in an address
read at the exercises commemorating
the fiftieth anniversary of the found-
ing of the Rhode Island College of Edu-
cation, urged that training in the
normal schools should be in both voca-
tional and academic subjects with a
diversified curriculum.

He believed that the normal schools
meet the needs of those who will teach
in rural and urban districts.
The address of Mr. Tigert, which
was on the subject of "What Normal
Schools Should Do," said there is a
large demand for trained teachers in
the secondary schools and presented
statistics in support of the statement.
He said that a serious problem would
present itself in the future if there is
not a constant stream of teachers
passing through the training schools
to take the place of those who are
being drawn away from the profession.
He believed that the normal schools
should give two, three and four year
courses of study with a wide program
of subjects bearing upon methods of
teaching as well as furnishing op-
portunities for practice teaching. Mr.
Tigert also laid stress upon the need
of enthusiasm in the attitude of teach-
ers toward their work.

Thomas W. Bicknell, founder of the
institution, pointed out the needs of
the College of Education and urged
a greater degree of cooperation be-
tween the school and Brown University
in the teaching of advanced courses.

Lincoln, Illinois—Abatement of 20
per cent of this year's cash rentals
for lands of the Scully estate, owned
by the Scully family of England, and
totaling 20,000 acres in Illinois, Mis-
souri, Kansas and Nebraska, was an-
nounced here yesterday by Trapp &
Fox, general managers of the prop-
erty. Over 31,000 acres of the Scully
land lies in Logan County alone, and
is tenanted by 200 farmers.

The estate has been in the family for
generations and passed into the hands
of two brothers upon the death of
their father several years ago. Thomas
Scully owns the Illinois and Nebraska
lands, while his brother, Fred, owns
the acreage in Missouri and Kansas.
Similar policies govern all the prop-
erties.

Following an uprising of Scully
tenants against increased rents sev-
eral years ago, legislative investiga-
tions of "absentee landlordism" were
started, but resulted in affecting none
of the Scully holdings.

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employed we find that the plan has
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of wages because they know that the
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touch the vital questions of size of
the pay envelope and the hours and
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Just now employers are carrying
on a propaganda known as the "Amer-
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SHOP COMMITTEE CALLED FAILURE

Organizer Tells Jewelry Work-
ers "American Plan" Systems
Fail Because Wages and
Hours Are Not Included

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Systems
of employee representation and shop
committees, now advocated by em-
ployers as solutions of Labor prob-
lems, fail because they do not touch
the vital questions of the size of the
pay envelope and the hours and con-
ditions of work," declared Frank Mor-
ris, one of the early organizers of
jewelry workers, addressing yester-
day's session of the fifth biennial con-
vention of the International Jewelry
Workers Union. Sixty delegates were
present at the session, which was de-
voted to consideration of mechanical
questions of organization and admin-
istration.

In his address, Mr. Morris described
conditions in the jewelry center of
Providence, Rhode Island, where or-
ganization was attempted in 1917. So
specialized and mechanical was the
work, he said, that the worker was
forced to take home jewelry at night,
but was retarded by the war, with
the departure of many of the younger,
active men, and the shifting of others
into shops turning out materials. A
strike engineered by one of the larger
employers in the jewelry line, he said,
came when the organization was not
prepared. So far as this center is
concerned, however, Mr. Morris de-
clared that an active campaign would
carry forward organization to the
lasting benefit of the workers.

"Immediately the armistice was
signed," the speaker asserted, turning
to general conditions, "it was found
that there was a propaganda going
around among employers to destroy
organized Labor. It was felt that the
men coming back from the front would
go in and take places emptied by
strikes. But it turned out that the
ex-service man refused to accept
Chinese wages for American labor.

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Just now employers are carrying
on a propaganda known as the "Amer-
ican plan," which is simply another
name for the "open shop." They have
started schools to teach the so-called
ignorant foreigner American ideals
and institutions, with particular em-
phasis on the institution of the "open
shop."

"The open shop is

MELILLA INQUIRY
PLANNED IN SPAIN

Government to Investigate the Circumstances Attending the Defeat of Troops in a Section of the Spanish Zone in Morocco

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—At the same time that it has officially expressed its confidence in General Berenguer, the government has intimated that a thorough inquiry will be made into the facts and circumstances attending the recent disaster in the region between Melilla and Alhucemas. These facts and circumstances will be found to be numerous and to some extent, perhaps, confusing, but it is quite probable, or as some think absolutely certain, that it will be discovered that one of the foremost was German plotting and assistance. In this it is not, of course, necessary to state that this has not now been done with any official backing from Germany at the present time, which in the nature of things might be impossible, and would not be anticipated even if it were possible, but the German system of causing trouble was so thoroughly established in Spain during the war and especially in the Spanish zone of Morocco that the momentum it then acquired still carries it on, and there are still remnants of the old organization which are capable of effective service. Thus the old agents find it to their convenience, and as they consider to their advantage, to assist the rebel Moors in these times. To what extent they have done so will remain to be seen, perhaps, but that there has been some of it there can be no doubt. The Madrid newspapers are deeply exercised upon this point at the present time and the majority of them are making very plain accusations against German agents and stating facts which it would seem they had better have exercised themselves about some time ago.

On the other hand, it is a little curious to note that one or two newspapers of pro-German tendencies, while indignantly denying that Germans are responsible for what has occurred, turn round and say that the culpability is with the French, and that the latter have been getting arms and ammunition over the borders from the French zone to assist the rebels, the idea being that if the Spanish authorities were made untenable there would be a reversion to France. The latter might at times feel covetous of the whole Moroccan territory, but still this story appears to most people to be rather far fetched. Much prominence is given in some of the papers here to a quotation from the Berlin newspaper, "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," concerning the recent affair. This journal remarks: "Only in the most recent times the Spanish Army has accomplished achievements on the soil of Morocco of which the army and the whole of the Spanish people may be justly proud. Everybody knows that in colonial wars reverses of this kind are inevitable, and hitherto they have always served to stimulate and increase the efforts made. It is much to be desired that Spain will soon succeed in assuring anew the tranquillity in Morocco to the maximum extent that it may be achieved in a country such as this."

French Press Comments

In some quarters a little surprise is expressed that the leading newspaper of France has made no editorial comment on the affair as yet, but the silence, in view of France's position, is considered to be tactful and in good taste. On the other hand, there is appreciation of the kindly comments of the "Journal des Debats" and the "Gaulois." The former pays homage to the heroism of General Silvestre and his staff, who by their valiant sacrifices have maintained the honor of Spanish arms. The paper adds that the chief cause of the reverse is the want of an agreement of Franco-Spanish conjunction, with the object of pacifying the frontier in both zones of influence, which at present permits the rebels to maneuver between two adversaries, whom they fight in turn, and it foresees ultimately the conclusion of a Franco-Spanish agreement for the real pacification of this frontier region of the Rif.

The "Gaulois" adds: "The coolness of the Spanish press demonstrates that the emotion caused by cruel losses, occasions in this valiant people the clear and firm determination to repair the losses suffered and to go forward with their civilizing work. This attitude only confirms the sentiments which were experienced by France on receiving news of the affair at Melilla, sentiments of sympathy and sympathy for the nation which was the victim of the fanaticism of the Moors. It only remains to us to desire a speedy and brilliant recovery of the Spanish people, whose sovereign during the war was a sincere friend of France." The paper pays its plaudits to General Silvestre, says that the necessary reinforcements have been sent, and winds up with the remark that the Spanish flag is going to fight against agitators of every kind and France's sincere wishes accompany it.

Alleged German Assistance

On the question of the alleged German assistance to the enemy, it was sufficiently clear from the methods of the attack that some other than Arabs had arranged it all. No further evidence was indeed necessary. But it is stated that Germans who have lately gone into Tangier have declared that they knew that their compatriots had assisted the rebels in the Melilla region during the recent troubles. The Madrid newspapers in

dealing with this matter remark that the religious fanaticism and the spirit of independence which characterizes these Riffian tribes more than any others, and notably the Boocys and the tribes of Beni Urriaguen, which are famous among all the Riffians for their warlike ardor and their ferocity, as well as their resistance to all domination from wherever it may come, are not alone responsible for what has happened, and there is something mysterious beyond. The "Diario Universal" thinks it strange that General Silvestre should have been attacked in this way by a harka, or rebel army, admirably organized and acting according to a tactical plan skillfully prepared. The Boocys and the Beni Urriaguen, which had always shown themselves rebellious to every kind of discipline, behaved now like soldiers perfectly subordinated and disciplined, possessing most modern armaments and abundantly supplied with munitions.

Another newspaper recalls that the High Commissioner said to the Minister of War in an official dispatch that "The enemy has German instructors." The newspaper, the "Dia" for some months past has been conducting a campaign against the German Embassy in Madrid and specially against certain German commercial enterprises established in Spain that it accuses of dealing in contraband of arms and ammunition. This paper declares that the instructors that the Riff tribes now possess were supplied to them by the Germans, who not only taught them discipline and the tactical science of war, but supplied them with the instruments and the means of fighting the Spanish troops. Another newspaper, the "Tiempo," which is engaged in an anti-German campaign of the same class, says that it knows of foreign business men, almost all Germans, who are prospecting, discovering and buying in the mining regions of the Rif where Spain has not yet obtained control, and are now doing all they can to prevent the arrival of those parts of Spanish troops. This is the explanation of the sudden concentration of the rebel harka, perfectly armed and supplied with every means for fighting, which had so grievously surprised the Spanish troops. If this kind of thing went on, says the "Tiempo," the ultimate result would be that all the mines of the Rif would one day be in the hands of the Germans.

LEAGUE OF EMPIRE IN
20 YEARS OF SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The League of the Empire, which was founded in 1901, and of which H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is honorary president, now records 20 years of progressive and useful work, the main part of which has been connected with imperial education. In 1907, the first Imperial Education Conference between the education departments throughout the Empire was convened by the league, and in 1912 there was held the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire, when over 600 delegates were present. Thus the League of the Empire has been the means of bringing together in conference for the first time both the education departments and the large body of teachers' associations responsible for education throughout the Empire.

A knowledge of and interest in one's neighbors is said to be one of the greatest incentives to friendliness. To further this idea the League of the Empire instituted, during its first year, the comrades' correspondence work, whereby comrades were linked to comrades throughout the Empire. The links were not only between individuals, but joined groups together; school adopted school and teachers joined hand with teachers to make the chain of fellowship such as binds the British Empire together. So well has this work succeeded that 60,000 comrades have been linked during the 20 years of its operation.

The interest of the correspondence when once started is said to continue for years. All kinds of subjects are discussed therein, from scenery, stamp collections, and often the brightest friendships result. A more far-reaching effect of such intercourse is to remove false notions and antagonisms which are inseparable from the false history books, written with a bias rendering only one-sided views of historical events or of neighboring nations. To further offset such tendencies the league has published books and pamphlets on the history of the Empire, and a monthly magazine dealing with matters of imperial interest. A graded series of these history books, edited by Professor A. F. Pollard under the title of "The British Empire: Its Past, Its Present and Its Future," by Gerald T. Hankin.

In 1907 a scheme was initiated by the league for the interchange of teachers and for the migration of teachers for purposes of study. Large numbers of teachers in different parts of the Empire are availing themselves of the league's arrangements. In 1913 the Imperial Union of Teachers was formally inaugurated and yearly meetings are held in London in July. Even during the years 1914-18 the annual meetings took place and historical tours were arranged in London for the overseas teachers and for soldiers. In 1919 the league became associated with the Overseas Club and the Patriotic League.

During the past year the scheme for the interchange of teachers between the dominions and the motherland came into full operation, a large number of overseas teachers taking up one year's service in London and other parts of England whilst English teachers served overseas. The second conference of the Teachers' Associations of the Empire has recently taken place in Toronto, Canada.

BELGIANS HONOR
BRAND WHITLOCK

United States Ambassador to Brussels Is Made Member of Ancient Bowmen's Guild

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The noble conduct of Brand Whitlock, the United States Ambassador to His Majesty the King of the Belgians during the years of the German occupation, has given him a preeminent popularity in this country and his name has become familiar among all classes. A number of towns have conferred upon him the right of citizenship and a large number of societies, corporations and guilds have considered it a privilege to inscribe his name among their honorary members.

The Ambassador was recently honored in this manner by the Ancient Guild of Hand Bowmen, or Archers of the "Grand Serment de Saint Georges," and received into honorary membership. The picturesque locale of this society is situated at the end of a courtyard planted with planes and lindens, a curious and venerable vestige of old Brussels, the neighborhood of which had assumed a festive appearance for the occasion. Here in these peaceful surroundings the United States Ambassador, accompanied by Major Cooft, military attaché, and Mr. Wilson, the amiable secretary of the embassy, were received with a most enthusiastic welcome.

Guild 540 Years Old

In the speeches which the circumstance naturally called forth, the president of the Grand Serment spoke of the origin of the guild, which dates from 1381. The president spoke feelingly of the great services rendered to the Belgian people by the United States during the enemy occupation and of their triumphant intervention in the war of the world. With a heartfelt and touching simplicity, which carried much emotion among his audience, and amid bursts of applause, the president told of all that Belgium owed to Mr. Whitlock.

The American Ambassador listened to these praises, which, though simply yet so sincerely formulated, were full of feeling and expressions of the deepest gratitude. In reply, he said: "The cordiality of your reception reflects that spirit of hospitality which is one of the numerous qualities of the Belgians, which I know so well that I may say I had hardly entered your country when I felt myself quite at home." He then evoked the glorious past of the ancient society and flattered himself to have become an honorary member of a brotherhood which had for its high protector a King who had been during the war not only the defender of the liberties of his country, but of the liberties of the world, of a King "who had increased his kingdom to the extent of including all men and all lands properly organized and submissive to the law."

Hitting the "Bull's-Eye" "Belgium," continued Mr. Whitlock, "is beloved throughout all America; both its King and people are loved here as an indivisible bond of union of hearts has been formed between the two nations. I feel a certain difference, not unmixed with pride, to add my name to the many illustrious ones that already appear in your Book of Gold. If my name has no other reason to be found there, it has at least this merit: that no other has been inscribed with more of love for Belgium, for its King, and for its people."

The American Ambassador's short speech, so affectionately expressive, was warmly applauded, after which Mr. Whitlock received the classic invitation to shoot an arrow. Quite calmly he took up his position, shouldered the arm, aimed and fired. At the second shot he registered a "bull's-eye," for which he was heartily applauded. He then signed the Book of Gold on a page prettily illustrated with his family arms. The page bears the following text:

"To his honorable Excellency, Brand Whitlock, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to His Majesty the King of the Belgians, grand cordon of the Order of Leopold, free citizen of Brussels, of Liege, of Antwerp and of Ghent, Associate member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, doctor 'honoris causa' of the free University of Brussels."

The conversation in which the Ambassador afterward took part, soon assumed an air of familiarity which was typically Belgian, after which Mr. Whitlock retired, having thoroughly touched and won the hearts of the archers of the Guild of St. Georges.

BRITISH MOTORISTS'
SUMMER PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The unusually hot weather has raised a new problem for British motorists. Those who drive their own cars are discovering that on certain models the driving seat is insufficiently ventilated. Normally the heat of the engine is welcomed, especially in the colder weather, but with the spell of abnormal heat this summer the ventilation has made itself generally apparent. It is understood that the problem is receiving the attention of car designers.

The exceptional summer weather has raised another problem not so easily remedied: the question of adequate cooling for the engine under such conditions. Cars that are usually well behaved in this respect have contracted the habit of boiling at the radiator when driven under the prolonged heat rays. This has raised the question of increased cooling surfaces, and the more efficient use of fans. Improvements in these respects may be expected in certain new

models at the Olympia Exhibition in the autumn.

The behavior of air-cooled light cars in the recent Scottish six days' trial is all the more remarkable when it is understood that this year's trial was run in summer weather unprecedented in Scottish trials, which are notorious for rainy weather. Organized as a test for motor cycles, the route is a strenuous test for a car in the frequency of acute hairpin bends, gullies, and rock-strewn mountain tracks. These conditions impose on a car strains of a severity that few private drivers would expect it to undergo. That these little 8-horsepower air-cooled engines came through such exceptionally trying tests and finished with honors, is a high testimony that air cooling has developed into something approaching real efficiency.

The results of the recent coal strike are being felt by those motorists who favor benzol as a motor fuel. Supplies are promised in quantities larger than ever before, but they fall as yet to make their appearance in the garages. Meanwhile the government has introduced into the finance bill a clause providing for an increase of 3d. per gallon in the existing allowance of 8d. per gallon on British power alcohol, and a removal of the surcharge of 2d. per proof gallon on power alcohol imported from the British dominions.

GERMAN COURSE
IN SOCIAL SERVICE

Berlin School, for Attainment of Proficiency in the Work, Reports Favorable Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIESSBADEN, Germany.—For many years there has been in Germany a somewhat irregular and spasmodic effort to train social workers on some kind of basis, but it has never reached anything like the thoroughness of similar undertakings in England or the United States.

As long ago as 1908 it was felt that some theoretical as well as practical training was necessary, and a school for social work was opened in Berlin by Mrs. Alice Salomon. It has for its aim (1) to introduce girls to their social duties within their home circle, and to different fields of charitable work; and (2) to train them in professional and voluntary social work. The school gave courses in political economy, public administration, social ethics, systematic education, social literature, theory and practice of the poor law, and so forth.

Middle-Class Women in Work

A report has been published in Dresden which shows how much progress has been made since the armistice; an increasing number of middle-class women and girls are taking up the work with the serious intention of devoting most of their time to it, whether as a means of earning a living or from a desire to help those in less fortunate positions. Schools for social training have been opened since the war in Hamburg, Breslau, Munich, Mannheim and Düsseldorf, and it is curious to note that these are all for the training of women. The idea that men should train systematically for work of the kind does not seem to have occurred to them in Germany. In contrast it may be mentioned that in England there are actually more residential settlements for the training of men than there are for women. In the United States, of course, these schools are mostly coeducational. One of the writers of the report explains this difference by observing that "social work is not considered a 'full weight' profession in Germany for, much less than in America, does it serve as a stepping-stone to influential positions in public life."

The German schools almost all include in their course of training the theoretical study with practical work among the people; at the moment a controversy rages among the schools as to whether the practical training should precede or follow the theoretical course. Some schools maintain that a student should have some practical knowledge in order to be able to benefit by the theoretical instruction, while others say that only with the foundation of social and political theory have been grasped can any useful work be done on the practical side. Students are left free to select their method of instruction, the older ones often possessing some practical experience while the younger ones usually begin their course by some theoretical study. In Prussia a diploma is granted, signed by government officials, on the completion of two academic years' study. In a country so overruled by officialdom as is Germany, this gives the holder a certain standing.

Training Required

A high school education or a course of equivalent study is considered a suitable basis for the work of the social school, and 18- or sometimes 21-is the age of admission. There is a tendency not to admit girls who are too young for the serious work expected of them. Some schools do not admit women over 35. Including training and practical experience, the full course of most of the schools extends over three or four years. As yet there are practically no openings as welfare workers among women in large works, for the German employer is still—of course exceptions—inclined to regard his employees as machines from whom he must get as much work as possible without regard to their mental and moral condition.

There is, however, work in instructing mothers in the care of their children; in organizing girls' and boys' clubs, institutions which are much needed in all the large towns; in co-operating with the charity organizations; and in the superintendence of employment agencies. Owing to the present financial position of Germany the writers of the report regret that for a time "the country will be unable to pay all the welfare workers made necessary by long years of suffering."

FRONTIER CHANGES
AWAIT APPROVAL

Free Zones Between France and Switzerland May Be Wiped Out and Political and Customs Boundaries United

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—After two years of negotiations about the "free zones" of Savoy, variously broken off and resumed again between Switzerland and France, palpable results, as previously mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor, have been obtained at last, the mixed commission of the two governments, which had been meeting here for some time past, having come to an agreement approved of by each government. Now only the parliamentary ratifications are yet required, and possibly a Swiss referendum, before the changed state of things comes into force. This will probably be the case by March 1 next year unless unforeseen events take place.

France desired to terminate the time-honored fact that the customs frontier between Upper Savoy and the canton of Geneva did not coincide with the political one, owing to the existence of so-called "free zones" which involved exemption from customs duties for the respective populations. To obtain Switzerland's consent to making the two frontiers identical, France offered to introduce certain facilities of the traffic in question. The federal as well as the Geneva governments were not less satisfied with these concessions as they had been with the French wish to unite the two frontiers. Then the Paris Government tried to create a fait accompli by declaring the two frontiers identical on the strength of an interpretation of Article 435 of the Versailles Treaty, and by retaining in the bill submitted to the Chambers the concessions rejected by Switzerland.

Negotiations Resumed

These overbearing proceedings gave rise to great indignation in Switzerland, and even in France prominent voices were raised against any high-handedness and in favor of arbitration or renewed negotiations. The same demands were emphasized by the Swiss federal council in its vigorous note protesting against the French "violation of international law."

While Aristide Briand did not care for foreign interference with the dispute, he recognized that the French Cabinet had not had sufficient regard for the moral aspect of the affair in looking for commercial interests; so he decided to resume negotiations, deferring the debate on the bill in the Chamber and leaving the customs border for the time being where it was, whereas in his March note he had decreed its cessation for April 30. This was a great moral success for Switzerland, even though the ultimate negotiations resulted in the consummation of the French aim at uniting the two borders—a solution by no means answering the Swiss ideal. There appears to be, in this country, a general inclination to ratify the new agreement, despite the deep disappointment felt by the national government and the Parliament of Geneva at the removal of the time-honored customs frontier—a disappointment to which the leaders gave emphatic expression.

The likelihood is that the National Council and Senate will adopt the convention without much ado and that no referendum will be called against it. Switzerland will content itself with the moral success of having induced France to replace the "right of strength" by negotiations on a footing of equality, and of having obtained greater concessions from France than ever before, the inhabitants of the free zones preserving a large number of privileges.

France Telegraphs Consent

The negotiations offered great difficulties and moved very slowly. At the eleventh hour it even seemed that they were about to be broken off. The federal council had insisted on the insertion of a clause providing for the submission of justice of any disputes arising out of the agreement in case such conflicts of interpretation could not be settled by a permanent Franco-Swiss commission or by arbiters to be

selected by the contracting parties. France refused to consent to such a clause, and her delegates were just about to leave Bern when her government telegraphed the requisite consent.

The new convention being not unfavorable to Switzerland economically, the question arises if it would not have been more reasonable for France to leave things where they have been hitherto. The free zones were symptomatic of the intimate friendship between the two countries, while the fact that customs officials are going in future to permanently remind the populations of the frontiers, may be painful to them and cool down the mutual sympathies; as Mr. Chapuiset, the editor of the "Journal de Geneve," puts it, "there are international questions which, because they are within the sacred domain of friendship, ought not to be contemplated from the viewpoint of economic interests."

DECLINE OF GOLD
SINCE WAR PERIOD

French Economist Tells Gathering at Zurich That the End of the "Reign of Gold" Is Near

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Charles Gide, the eminent French economist, gave an interesting lecture recently at Zurich before the Society of Statistics and Political Economy, in which he contended that the reign of gold as a standard of value was nearing its end. In his lecture Mr. Gide set forth several very convincing arguments. In the first place, he said, gold had steadily decreased in value since the war, and unless some extraordinary circumstance occurred it was unlikely to regain its pre-war value. For that to happen the production of gold would have to increase, but there were no signs of that. On the contrary, all the signs went to show that production would continue to diminish.

Producing countries such as the Transvaal were passing through a crisis, the mines were producing less than ever and their shares were among the most depreciated on the market. Moreover, in the countries where the gold standard was maintained—the United States, Holland, Scandinavia—the inflation, if less marked than elsewhere, nevertheless existed and the cost of living had gone up in the same proportion.

Importance of Gold Decreased

All this proved, Mr. Gide considered, that gold had no longer the importance it used to have. Therefore, if its value decreased it would be less sought after, and in the end one would be able to do without it altogether. Doubtless gold reserves would continue to accumulate in the basements of the banks, but it will no longer be anything but a symbol. In reality it would disappear from circulation. One saw today the phenomenon of the gold-producing countries establishing a forced exchange and using paper for all payments.

It might perhaps be objected that this state of things was only transient and that when normal conditions were restored the gold standard would be reestablished. This would never be, Mr. Gide affirmed. When it was seen that gold could be done without, no one would try to reestablish this obsolete royalty. Besides, would not a general devaluation have disastrous consequences?

Danger in Repaying Loans

Imagine, for instance, he said, France sending out her 38,000,000,000 francs into circulation, Germany her 60,000,000,000 marks and Russia more still. To reimburse the state banks was therefore impossible, and if it could be done the perturbations in the economic life of the countries would be such that there would be a never-ending succession of crises, bankruptcies, unemployment, selling-up, and revolution.

Another grave danger, according to Mr. Gide, was the repayment of loans issued during the war. One could not imagine that subscribers could be repaid on the basis of the gold standard. As no single state could do this there would be general bankruptcy. Finally, Mr. Gide remarked that if we wished to return to the gold standard there would not be sufficient gold for circulation, and as there was no prospect of discovering new gold mines this hope must be abandoned.

ECONOMIC SITUATION
IN BRAZIL DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Swiss public employment exchanges have been requested by the federal authorities to post up in their offices notices warning the public against emigration to Brazil, and advising them, before concluding any contract to do so, to apply to the federal emigration office. This warning is based upon a report from the Swiss Consulate at San Paulo, from which the following passage may be quoted:

"It is often thought in Europe that it must be easy to find well-paid employment in Brazil, because there must be a shortage of labor in this vast country. This is the more rapidly believed because large landed proprietors in Brazil complain of shortage of labor, and because agents promise high wages, regular payment, good conditions and free transport to the plantations."

"All those who believe these reports and come to try their fortune in Brazil are bitterly disillusioned. They are not long in discovering that there is no relation between wages and work, and that in the plantation districts food is dear and bad. . . . In the towns, and particularly in San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, conditions are no better. In all towns in Brazil unemployment has reached a very high level during the past six months, and those who find work have to be content with ridiculously low wages. . . . Distress among immigrants is great. . . . Ninety per cent of the immigrants would like to return to their own country, but the majority will be unable to do so for years to come owing to low wages and the cost of the voyage."

IMMIGRATION APPOINTMENT

PORTLAND, Maine.—Samuel H. Howes, immigration inspector here the past 14 years, has been placed in charge of the newly-created immigration district of Maine, it was announced yesterday. He was Chinese inspector at Malone, New York, for several years.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT BY AIR

Committee Named by Dominion Conference, to Ascertain Cost of Oversea Services, Faces a Complicated Task

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The committee appointed by the conference of Dominion representatives to inquire into the cost of establishing and running airship and aeroplane services on Empire routes, should be able to draw up a valuable report. So far little more than generalities as to finance have been put forward by those who have talked most enthusiastically about the practicability and advantages of imperial air communications. When the subject was brought up at the conference the first question asked by the prime ministers was, "What about the cost?" It must be admitted that no very definite reply was forthcoming. Hence the special committee.

The committee has been erroneously described as an expert committee. This description is scarcely applicable to a group of which only three members possess special knowledge of aircraft. And of these three, only Sir Ross Smith has first-hand knowledge of the requirements of imperial air routes, by reason of his London-Australia and other long flights; Sir F. H. Byrnes, as Controller-General of Civil Aviation, probably knows a lot about costs, and knows where to apply for detailed information; and Sir Hugh Trenchard's experience is confined to Royal Air Force affairs, but with the special advantage that he has lately been, East studying the question of air communications in Egypt and Arabia. The committee, will, of course, have to call expert evidence, and it may be expected that as a result the level of discussion of air transport will be raised out of the fog in which so far it has been conducted.

Limited Service to East

On account of the urgency of the matter it was promptly decided that the committee should only concern itself with limited services to the eastern boundaries of the Empire. The departure of the Canadian Prime Minister synchronized with this decision; it was already obvious that Canada was not to be associated with any scheme which might be adopted.

Airship as well as airplane enthusiasts have been too apt to underestimate the costs. The report of the committee will not compare the two divisions, but it will be found that the lines to be proposed will be combination lines in which airships will be employed for the long distances, and aeroplanes will be employed as links. Existing organization will be utilized wherever possible, and there is no doubt that full advantage will be taken of the work already done on the Cairo-Baghdad and Cairo-Khartoum sections. Admitted that the mooring mast has made possible propositions that would otherwise be quite hopeless, it is to be remembered that mooring masts must be furnished with appliances and stores, and that they must be provided in sufficient number to insure safety.

Speaking broadly, a day's journey of an airship is about 1000 miles, and the non-stop run about 4000 miles. True economy will place mooring masts at intervals of not more than 1000 miles. It may be assumed that in the event of partial disability an airship could in that case, even if the disablement occurred exactly halfway, make either the mooring ahead or the one just left.

Airships as Freight Conveyors

Each mast must have a proper winch, and not be handicapped in the manner that caused the R-16 recently to come to grief at Pulham. And each mast must have a hydrogen store and means for filling. The new mast at London Air Port has no hydrogen store, with the result that the R-33 had to return to Pulham every time it needed "topping up"; that is, practically every time she came in after a day's work. In that case there was no serious disadvantage for Pulham was only about 100 miles away; but where long overseas and overland voyages are in question the hydrogen supplies must be on the spot.

The needs for occasional services are almost as great as those for regular running. An airship authority has suggested to the writer that airships could be used for conveying machinery to, and from, mines otherwise almost inaccessible; that they could be used for exploration in search of oil regions in Spitzbergen, and for surveying unexplored territory in South America. But for all such operations mooring masts fully equipped would be necessary.

The Air Ministry realize now that it will be impossible without considerable additions to the fleet to run regular services, and evidently they have abandoned the absurd claim that existing airships can "week in and week out all the year round," as one authority put it, travel from London to Egypt in two days and to Australia in 10 days. They are not fast enough. They can do a lot in the way of weather-dodging; but not infrequently in north-west Europe we get a wind of 40 miles an hour advancing for several hours from the southwest over a front of 1000 or 1200 miles, and the cost of an airship with an economical speed of not more than 50 miles an hour traveling southeast in such conditions would not be enviable; it would not be in danger, but it would be very unpunctual.

But the advantages of air travel are beyond question. Not only is a great saving of time effected, but the comfort is greater than that of any other kind of travel. And this can be given in return for charges certainly not

greater than first-class railway or steamship fares. But the full proof, as the Air Ministry states, will take two or three years to demonstrate practically, and will use up a lot of money.

Relay System in Air

For aeroplane services the relay system is necessary. The 11-hour journey from Cairo to Baghdad, which was the subject of a recent glowing and picturesque description by Winston Churchill, is not the sort of thing one could expect the average passenger to submit to. On the other hand, two or three days in a comfortable airship is a delightful experience. It should be borne in mind that the aeroplane is a rapidly improving proposition, and that it will always be much faster than its contemporary airships; while its comfort and safety are steadily being increased.

Intended for the Cairo-Baghdad route, a de Havilland monoplane to be known as the D H-23 has been completed. It carries eight passengers in a really beautiful cabin, and the pilot and his assistant in front and on a higher level. It resembles nothing else in the air, although there are points of similarity between it and the Fokker now run on the London-Amsterdam service. The wings are cantilevered, and would need scarcely any trussing up. Its speed is more than 100 miles an hour, running the 450-horsepower Napier engine economically. The type has been approved by the Air Ministry for use on the cross Channel services in connection with the new offer of subsidies to air transport lines.

Another notable machine designed for these services is the new Bristol biplane using the same engine, seating the same number of passengers and crew, and possessing about the same speed. This machine is also fitted up most luxuriously, and is furnished with the most up-to-date safety appliances, including a remarkably efficient landing and shock-absorbing chassis which has brakes designed to bring the machine to a halt a few yards after touching ground. Incidentally, it may be remarked that certain firms have already been "approved" by the Air Ministry under the new scheme, so that one may soon see really up-to-date craft operated by British companies between London and the Continent.

BRITISH COOPERATORS ESCAPE A NEW TAX

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—There is joy in the cooperative movement over the government's recent defeat on the corporation profits tax, for the movement has now been saved from what cooperators firmly believe to be a menace to the policy of mutual trading. On the morning following the defeat there could be heard, at the headquarters of both the Cooperative Wholesale Society and the Cooperative Union, expressions of delight on all sides. Tories, Liberals, and laborers alike voicing their satisfaction with the news.

The Cooperative Union particularly has cause for rejoicing, for it is largely owing to its efforts that the government's decision to impose what has been called a "camouflaged income tax" upon cooperative societies has been reversed. By the appointment of a special income tax committee, launching a vigorous propaganda, by organizing invasions of the House of Commons lobbies, and by dispatching deputations to individual members of Parliament, the union succeeded in making possible the passing of an amendment exempting cooperative societies from the corporation profits tax.

"The outstanding feature of the whole affair," said a prominent official of the Cooperative Union to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "was the representative character of the voting, for the amendment was supported by members from 11 parties in the House. It was moved and seconded by Coalition Unionists, who were supported in the division by 22 Coalition Liberals, 24 Coalition Unionists, 22 Independent Liberals, 51 Labor men, and eight others. The result is gratifying, not because the cooperative movement with its 4,000,000 members has saved £150,000 a year, but because mutual trading has been safeguarded. "It cannot be too often repeated that cooperative societies do not make profits. Their function is not to make but to save money for the members. Just as a private trader saves money by supplying his family with goods at cost price, and as savings are not income, we contend that it is unjust to tax the surplus resulting from cooperative trading as it would be to tax any other savings of the people."

"DRUSE MOUNTAIN" RECEPTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Mr. Trenga, interpretation officer, and Captain Matel, "mess" to the French delegation to the "Druse Mountain" have been installed at Sowaida since June 25. They report that they were given a very favorable reception. The town was decorated with French and Druse flags. This auspicious beginning is believed to augur well for the delicate task of the delegates, which consists in giving to the "Druse Mountain," where so many rival personalities and families hold sway, a regular local government. It is hoped that the chiefs will cooperate in this friendly undertaking, and so assure a period of peace and prosperity to their district.

MATHEMATICIANS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts.—Mathematicians of mathematical research and collegiate mathematics are being considered respectively by the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America, both of which organizations are holding meetings at Wellesley College.

PLANS AFOOT FOR EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Whole of the British Commonwealth to Be Represented at Trade Show at Wembley Park, Near London, in 1923

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is the intention of the imperial and dominions governments to hold a great British Empire exhibition at Wembley Park, near London, in 1923. As an earnest of the practical interest taken by the Home Government in the scheme, it may be mentioned that the sum of £100,000 has been set aside with the sanction of Parliament toward the guarantee fund which it is estimated will have to total £1,000,000 if the project is to be successfully carried through. The promoters of the exhibition are confident that this sum will be promised, and the imperial grant is conditional on £500,000 being forthcoming in further guarantees. The dominion prime ministers in London have promised their support to the scheme, which will be an attempt to bring home producers, manufacturers, and merchants into direct touch with the products of the colonies and India. Apart from the actual exhibition itself the opportunity will be taken for the discussion of problems incidental to the government, development, and progress of the Empire.

The Prince of Wales is president of the exhibition, and in making an appeal for the support of public bodies he said: "It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to emphasize the importance of the British Empire Exhibition, not only in its permanent character as a monument to the British trade exhibitions and British sport, but also in its particular purpose and as a means of developing the resources and trade of the Empire. I am convinced that it is only by a general revival of trade that we may hope to reduce the amount of unemployment in this country and bring happiness and prosperity to the homes of thousands of our fellow countrymen, who have been passing through a long-drawn period of depression and distress."

Desirability of the Crystal Palace

The exhibition will in reality take the place of the great show which was to have been held in 1915 at the Crystal Palace under the name of the British Dominions Exhibition. The exhibition was limited over and over again. For obvious reasons the exhibition was never held, and since then the Crystal Palace has become the home of grim war relics which show the progress, technically and otherwise of the great conflict.

It would certainly have been appropriate if the Crystal Palace had been chosen as the venue of the 1923 show, for it was this historic building which in 1851 housed the great exhibition in Hyde Park. Concerning this "mother of exhibitions" Lord Redesdale said: "I am old enough to remember and to have been a frequent visitor at the first great exhibition in 1851. It was a mighty and a far-seeing Prince. It was in itself a scene of rare beauty, and it at once struck the imagination of the people, and was imitated over and over again. Its successors in many parts of the world outstripped its proportions manifold, but none could equal its fairy-like charm. It was a great gathering together of the citizens, and in more senses than one was a revelation, and its home was picturesque and dainty." Lord Redesdale, speaking of the colonizing genius of the English people, added that the only people to have really the spirit of colonization are the English, the Spaniards, and the Dutch.

International Friendship Fostered

There is and always has been a tendency in certain quarters adversely to criticize the value of great exhibitions as promoters of commercial and industrial relations between countries, but the official view of the British Government, apart from its present practical and very substantial financial support of the 1923 show, has been demonstrated by the Board of Trade, which as the result of inquiries declared that exhibitions properly authorized and conducted were of great value to the countries participating.

There is also the important question of international friendship and understanding engendered or fostered by these shows. As an instance of this it is interesting to mention the Panama exhibition at which Australia took part. The Governor-General received from the President of the United States the following message: "I thank your Excellency for your congratulations upon the success attending the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, due in no small degree to your Commonwealth's participation. I shall be happy to receive the distinguished citizens of Australia who are to represent your government at the San Francisco exposition, and shall take pleasure in personally assuring them of this government's and my own deep appreciation of the interest which has been manifested in Australia in this celebration."

To Be Imperial in Character

The proposed exhibition at Wembley, near London, will not be international in character, but imperial. The same advantages in regard to understanding will, however apply, and there can be no doubt but that, if the show is properly and attractively managed, it will go far in the all-to-be-desired direction of still more closely knitting together the Empire. At the inception of an ambitious scheme such as this, the financial aspect looms prominently on the horizon, and to put the matter on a sound

basis in this respect the executive is entering into arrangements to enable the exhibition to have a percentage of receipts from all sources until such time as losses incurred are covered. While these precautions are being taken, it is expected that the income will greatly exceed guaranteed funds. Sir Richard Vassar Smith, chairman of the guarantee fund committee, said that "the very carefully prepared estimates foreshadow a substantial credit balance, which, by arrangement with the government, is to be devoted to some public object." Until the guarantee fund reaches at least half a million, a serious start cannot be made, and in order that the exhibition may be held in 1923 it is necessary that this amount should be promised within a very short time.

If the scheme is a success, and there is every reason to suppose that this will be the case, then Wembley will be the Mecca of all imperialists as well as the mass of the general public.

BRITISH INQUIRY INTO WOOL PRICES

Labor Scheme to Curb Alleged Profiteering Would Nationalize Whole Textile Industry

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—There were many charges of profiteering during the war, but of the numerous cases investigated by committees acting on behalf of the government there were none so glaring, and which hit the people so hard, as the profiteering in the woolen industry. A public-spirited gentleman of Bradford fought the authorities so hard and persistently that the appointment of a committee of inquiry became absolutely necessary to arrest the growing discontent which the publication of the profits made by the woolen manufacturers and dealers was creating.

Admitting that the profiteering was not so outrageous as the ex parte statement made out when the other side of the story was known, even the committee of inquiry, characteristically moderate and cautious as these committees are, could not help describing the various and multitudinous transactions which took place from the time the product was manufactured until it was sold across the counter as being quite unnecessary and only served to hide and increase the profits which were being made.

An echo of the proceedings is heard arising out of a scheme prepared by a committee representing the Labor Party, the Trade Union Congress, the Cooperative Union, the Triple Alliance, and some of the largest trade unions in the country, wherein it is proposed that the principal raw material, wool, should be bought, imported, and distributed by the state. Although the full detail of the scheme is not yet available in officially published form, a forecast has been issued from which it can be gathered that the final solution of the problem, in the opinion of the committee, is to be found in the nationalization of the wool textile industry.

Proposals for Nationalization

This is not regarded as immediately practicable or desirable as applying to the entire industry. It is suggested that the wool-combing section, where considerable unification has already been effected, might be nationalized at once, as well as the sorting, carbonizing and shoddy manufacturing firms. As regards worsted spinning and manufacturing, finishing and ancillary processes, hosiery manufacturing, and blanket and fannel manufacturing, it is proposed that they should, in the first instance, come under public control while remaining under private ownership.

There would appear to be little prospect of establishing government control in the present temper of the public, though not so much perhaps because of any deep-rooted objection to control as such. For, in spite of a well-organized attack by the press against control of any kind, the majority of the people have a fairly lively recollection of the heights toward which the common necessities of life were soaring but for the action of the government, particularly in the appointment of the former Lord Rhonda as Food Controller, who set about his task in a noble and courageous manner. It would, it was felt, be necessary to appoint another minister to guide the destinies of a Ministry of Wool and Wool Textiles.

Statesmanlike Procedure

Control would take pretty much the same form as it did during the war; profits would be controlled, cost records instituted, and the books of firms examined when thought necessary. The state would therefore assume full responsibility for the control and development of the whole industry, but it would not exercise that power immediately.

Other suggestions are that the state would also provide woolen manufacturers with wool, wool tops and shoddy at fixed prices; worsted spinners and manufacturers would be entitled to a flat rate of return on their capital, to which individual firms would be allowed an efficiency bonus scheme. All profits remaining would accrue to the state, to be used by a board of trustees responsible to a Minister of the Crown, for the purpose of purchasing other undertakings in the woolen and worsted industry.

On the whole, as far as the forecast can give, the recommendations carry all the indications of being a very statesmanlike and practicable scheme and are, moreover, particularly free from the violently vituperative language usually associated with profiteering.

CANADIAN INTEREST IN RECIPROCITY

Leader of Progressive Party Looks for Future Trade Policy With the United States Along Lines of Mutual Advantage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—That there is a complementary economic interest between Canada and the United States, and that the future trade policy of the two countries ought to be conducted along the sensible lines of mutual advantage, is the opinion expressed by T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive Party in the Dominion. The Progressive Party's leader hopes for a better understanding between the two countries in the years to come.

In 1911, Mr. Crerar was a supporter of reciprocity as set forth in the Laurier-Fielding-Paterson agreement with the United States. It is further safe to say that the great bulk of his present following in the west were similarly inclined. Owing to the new United States tariff bill and its effect upon Canadian markets, the issue of reciprocity promises to be revived during the next general election.

In the course of an exclusive interview given to The Christian Science Monitor here, Mr. Crerar said:

"To talk about the desirability of the maintenance of friendly relations between Canada and the United States is to emphasize the obvious. It is like talking about preserving a brotherly or sisterly spirit with one's own immediate relations. Political life, however, has the habit of playing strange tricks upon people in the mass; and often, fears and suspicions are aroused between nations to serve selfish individual ends. The supreme part of statesmanship today is to let the people of different nations touch each other at as many points as possible; and to encourage in an ever-widening field of humanity the spirit of trust and faith and good will. This should be particularly true of the parts played by political leaders and teachers, and by the mighty daily and weekly press of the United States and Canada."

Common Sense Idealism

"The recent world war and the unsatisfactory conclusion of it as expressed in the Treaty of Versailles have had the subtle and insidious tendency to undermine the faith of people in such ideals as international peace and amity. For the time being the more vicious faith in power and self-possession seems to have domination. In the face of all this, the history of North American development for 100 years stands as an eloquent testimony to the world that it is possible for two peoples to progress and flourish, and at the same time live side by side along an imaginary dividing line of 4000 miles without a fortress or a sentinel, and in the spirit of peace and good will."

"The fact that Canada has gradually evolved into the status of nationhood, enjoying all the rights of self-government the United States possesses, and in the years to come is bound to become even a more distinctive unit in the English-speaking world than she is today, makes it not only desirable but essential to the most vital interests of these two countries, and indeed to the world at large, that the lesson of the past century in this North American continent should be recalled and recalled, so that its message of common sense idealism may be impressed indelibly upon the popular mind of these two great neighborhoods."

Forney Tariff Bill

"In matters of trade and finance the fortunes of Canada and the United States are closely interwoven. Under normal conditions, Canada is the best customer which the United States has on her books. Two-thirds of Canada's total trade is done with her neighbor to the south. While at present we import from the United States much more than we export to that country, our exports to the neighboring republic have increased more rapidly during the past five years than imports. A marked growth in the exports of foodstuffs from Canada to the United States has been seen since 1915."

The Forney tariff legislation, if it is adopted at Washington, will likely cut off at least \$70,000,000 worth of Canadian food products from entering the markets of the United States. And inasmuch as that amount of foodstuffs going into the United States from Canada last year was paid for by various kinds of goods, mainly manufactures, which we brought over here, there will be just that much less business done between these two countries as the result of the Forney legislation. Agriculture is now, and will be for years to come, Canada's dominating industry. Cattle and wheat can be raised more cheaply and more easily in Canada than anything else, due to large areas of cheap and fertile land."

"There are complementary economic interests between Canada and the United States, and one cannot but hope that the future trade policy of these two countries may be conducted along

the sensible lines of mutual advantage. Through the close business interests of these neighboring countries, the people on either side of the boundary line have grown to understand and respect each other. A common interest in the recent war deepened that understanding and respect. May their future relations be built soundly on the foundations of amity that have been laid during the past hundred years."

COALITION CANDIDATE ASKS ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Henry P. Curran, Republican-Coalition candidate for Mayor, has announced a platform in which he declares for "enforcement of all laws without fear or favor, but with a decent respect for the privacy of the American home, and for the Constitution of the United States."

For a time there was talk that Mr. Curran would include a plank satisfactory to the wets, but it is conceded that the above plank covers the requirements of the dries, whose leaders are opposed to search of homes without proper warrant, despite the attempt of the wets to represent the dries as in favor of what is called pestiferous enforcement.

Mr. Curran wants more homes, more schools, more playgrounds, parks and beaches. He appeals for better transit at a five-cent fare, more subways, and dismissal of the policy of "petty political obstruction." He insists upon home rule for the city. Asking full value for each taxpayer's dollar spent, he said:

"Less talk about 'the people,' and more work that really helps the people, will bring this about."

He calls for intelligent development of port and harbor; fair play, fair hours and fair treatment for all city employees; disposal of the city's refuse without polluting the city; police administration free from favoritism; inside or outside politics; proper charter revision to organize the city's financial system; proper city planning to help people live near their work; courtesy and decency at Board of Estimate meetings, and a board devoted to the city more than to its own political future and its personal likes and dislikes.

TUGS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Canadian forwarding companies that for years towed strings of barges down the St. Lawrence River, loaded with grain and coal, are gradually discarding tugs, which are found to be very expensive. Large barges are being converted into steam barges, the engines of old steamers and tugs being placed in them. Thus one crew takes the place of two, as each barge and tug had to carry its own complement, even to a cook. Few tugs are now seen on the St. Lawrence River between Kingston, situated at the foot of Lake Ontario, and Montreal and Quebec.

FOREIGN TAX SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Seeking to recover \$270,000 alleged to have been paid as a foreign corporation excise tax held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, 54 foreign corporations have brought suit and named Charles L. Burrill, former treasurer of the Commonwealth, as defendant. The action has been taken against Mr. Burrill both because the right to sue the Commonwealth is denied under the statute of limitations, and because the corporations declare the former official threatened to restrain their business unless the tax was paid.

QUEENSLAND LABOR DEFEATED HEAVILY

Only 61 Seats Secured by Labor Candidates in Local Government Elections Against Their Opponents' Total of 657

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Local government elections in Queensland have resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Labor representatives, who secured only 61 seats to their opponents' 657. For the first time the system of adult suffrage, introduced by the Labor government in place of the ratepayers' franchise, was in operation. The municipal contests therefore had much the same significance as a general parliamentary election.

Property owners had greatly feared the effect on local government of the new adult suffrage, as it was thought that control would be taken out of the hands of those who paid the rates and placed with those who would spend freely and raise rates because the burden fell on other shoulders. The amazing result has surprised both sides. The Nationalist Party, which is in opposition to Labor, declares that the voting has shown unmistakably that the present Labor government in Queensland is not acceptable to the people.

Workers Apathetic

E. G. Theodore, the Premier, attributes the wholesale rejection of Labor candidates to apathy on the part of those concerned.

"The results are rather surprising," said Mr. Theodore, "and can only be accounted for by the fact that the workers took no interest in the elections. They evidently thought that the pettifogging affairs of local government can be safely left to the Tory politicians. I know of nothing else that can account for the position."

While the majority of Nationalist critics attribute the result of the civic elections to antagonism against the state government, and emphasize this by pointing out that the Premier and members of his Cabinet took an active part in the campaign yet all four Labor members of Parliament, who tried for municipal honors were defeated, others consider that the results of Labor control of the Sydney City Council has been an object lesson. How far the recent Labor congress in Melbourne, which was captured by the extremists, affected the result cannot be gauged, but the wide publicity given to that gathering made Queenslanders familiar with results.

Local Issues Not Responsible

That purely local issues are not responsible for the débâcle is shown by the widespread character of the polling. In practically all the cities and large towns which had been regarded as likely to cast a heavy Labor vote the downfall was marked, and even such semi-Socialist centers as Rockhampton and Mount Morgan disappointed the leaders of Labor.

Comment in Sydney, the New South Wales capital, showed that Labor adherents saw in the Queensland returns a swing of the pendulum against Labor and as an indication that at the next parliamentary elections the present government would be very hard pressed and might find it difficult to obtain even the smallest majority. Civic reform adherents, who are opposed to Labor control in city politics, declared that the northern municipalities were determined to save Queensland from the caucus rule obtaining in Sydney civic affairs.

HANAN'S ARE NOW READY FOR FALL

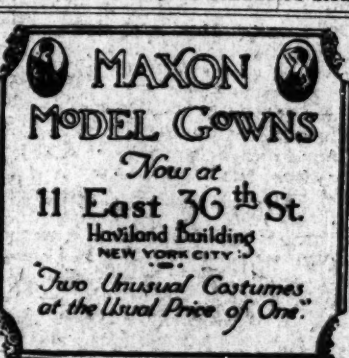
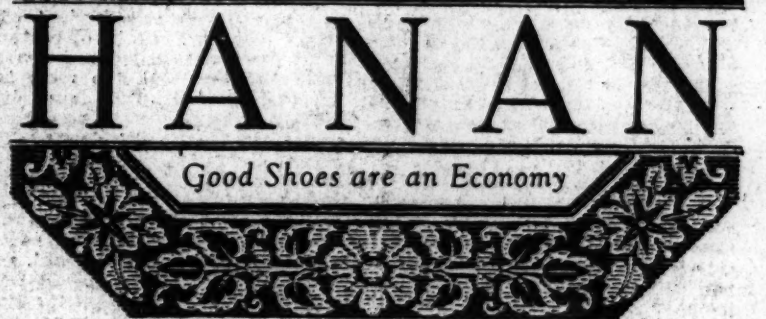
Go to any Hanan shoe store and you will find waiting for you the authentic Fall fashions in footwear and allied accessories for men and women.

Oxfords, slippers, sandals, ornaments and hosiery—for those who demand the maximum in Quality, Prestige and Economy! They are ready now!

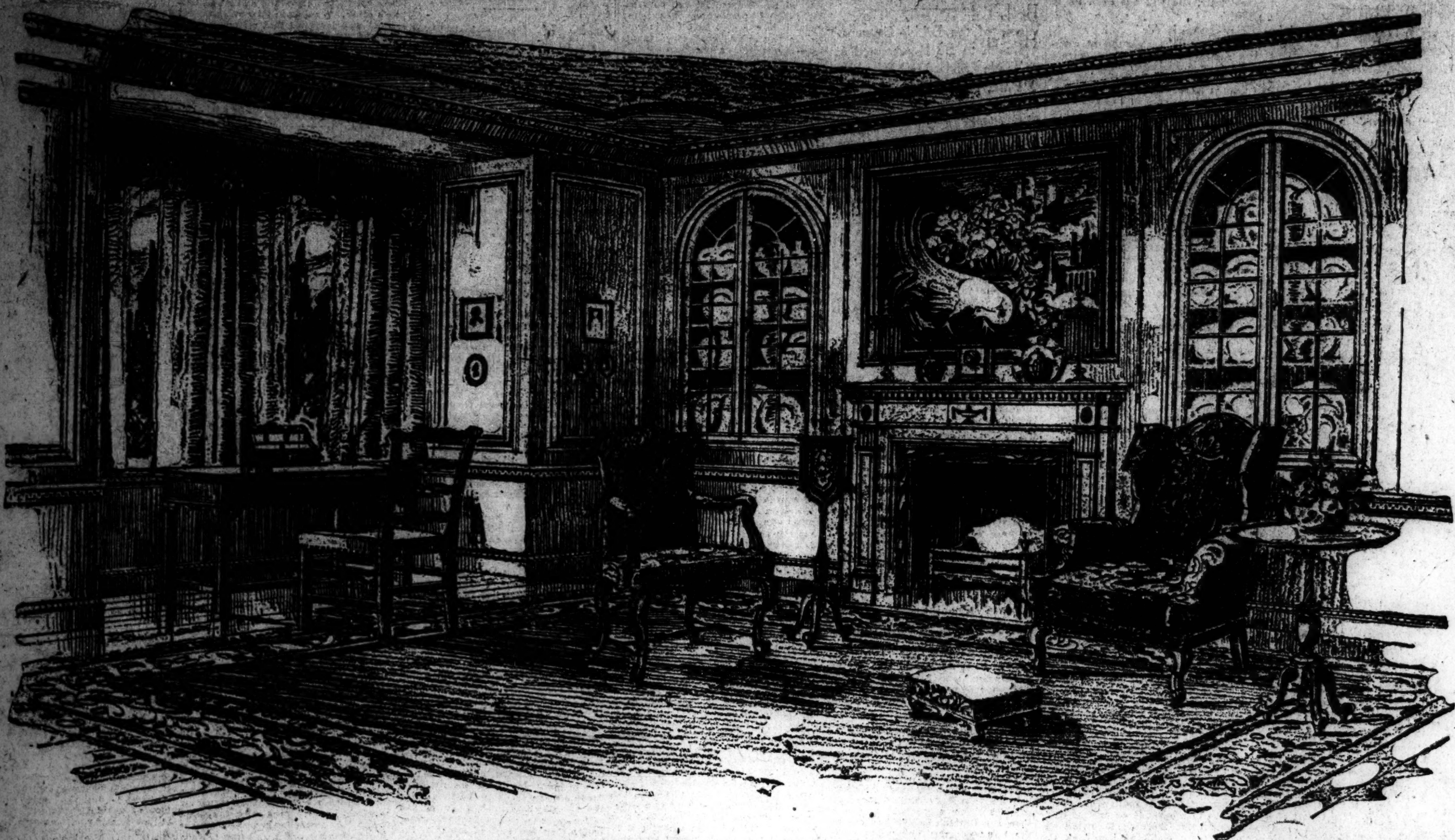
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New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia
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Cleveland
Milwaukee
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Kansas City
San Francisco



THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE



There is charm and dignity in a living room such as this

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Queen Anne Style

Between the long reign of Elizabeth, 1558-1603, and the comparatively short one of Queen Anne, 1702-14, a period extending over 100 years, great strides were made everywhere throughout the civilized world in the development of the fine arts.

Especially was this the case in England, and this growth and advancement was the direct outcome of perfectly natural influences that the history of the time produced in that country.

First of all there was the French influence, which was the logical result of the marriage of Charles I with Henrietta Maria, sister of the King of France, and much fine work was done under this inspiration, although unfortunately a great part of it was later ruthlessly destroyed by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell.

The next foreign influence that manifested itself was upon the return of Charles II after his long exile on the continent of Europe. Many artistic and practical ideas were then originated and introduced, which soon took shape under the skillful hands of the alien artisans who followed the Merry Monarch back to his country, tempted no doubt by the promise of lucrative employment upon the re-establishment of his court. The work that was done at this period laid the foundation for the style evolved a little later during the reign of James II, which has been distinctively designated and classified as Jacobean.

It was not, however, until the reign of William and Mary that the greatest development was made in decorative art, both exterior and interior, and the Dutch influence was, of course, the first to manifest itself, as naturally it would be in view of the fact that William III, before his accession to the English throne after the flight of James II, was a Hollander—William Prince of Orange—known as William the Stadholder. Furthermore, there was a large Dutch immigration at this time from Holland into England, the favor of the King for his erstwhile subjects being relied upon, apparently, to make the venture profitable; and, in addition to this, considerable commerce was carried on between the two countries, as the Dutch at that time were a maritime nation and the greatest navigators of the globe.

It is not surprising, therefore, that not only did much rare and exotic material find its way into England, but also beautiful and valuable specimens of the advanced art of the East. These were at once admired, and then copied and modified to good effect, which the artisans of the day were now able to do with the rare colored woods that were brought by the Dutch ships. It was then that mahogany and walnut and other woods began to be used instead of the oak—which had heretofore been almost exclusively used for decorative woodwork—as they were found to be better adapted and more suitable for the delicate carving and inlaying that began to be practiced about that time.

At this period, too, a steady French

influence filtered through Holland, and later a direct Flemish influence began to exert itself, especially in the textile industries of the country, following a large influx of Flemish emigrants into England, who brought with them their knowledge, their ideas and their skill.

All this was very fortunate indeed, as very little had been accomplished during the Puritan days, when only the simplest furniture was made, and as much of the former art had been destroyed by Cromwell's iconoclasts.

But it was during the reign of Queen Anne that this art development reached a very high point of excellence. The architecture of the period was good, solid and simple, and was characterized by elegance rather than grandeur. The furniture was also dignified and graceful, and all the other features of ornament were marked by a charm and elegance which stood out in strong contrast to the grandeur and massiveness of the Tudor days.

It was this period, then, when the work of both the artist and of the artisan had attained a remarkable degree of perfection and refinement, that is known as Queen Anne, and it is a room designed and decorated in this style that is the subject of the drawing reproduced here.

A mere glance at the sketch impresses one at once with the predominant features of the style—the charm, the dignity, the grace and the elegance—which by their very qualities are so appropriate to the treatment of a living-room. They emanate a pervading freshness and cheerfulness, which are obviously desirable attainments in the decoration of a room where so much time is usually spent in the informal company of family or friends, and where the wholesome atmosphere and pleasant suggestion of the style unconsciously invite contentment and radiate refinement.

The second impression that forces itself upon the mind is the excellent proportion of the room. The depth, the breadth, and the height of ceiling are admirably suited to the scheme of decoration. The balance, too, is perfect, the outer wall with its deep bay window admirably compensating with the wall that carries the elegant fireplace and dainty cabinets.

All the walls are ornamented with large, plain panels painted in a bluish color, with the "styles" of a deeper tone for the sake of contrast; and below the paneling and running the entire length of the room is a broad dado delightfully and decoratively divided from the paneling by a narrow "dog-tooth" dentil. This type of decoration became very popular about the thirteenth century in architecture, and on account of its pretty and dainty design, has ever since received much favor everywhere with decorators in metal, plaster, stone or wood. The small leaf ornament which runs along the top of the baseboard affords a very pleasing relief and is in delightful harmony with the "dog-tooth" ornament referred to, and with the neat beading

that caps the projecting corners of the room.

The window curtains of cream taffeta are in pleasing contrast with draperies and valance of "wedgwood blue" velvet, which are ornamented with a soft fringe of the same color and with old gold tassels. This is in excellent taste, and the color harmonizes perfectly with the blue background of the cabinets on the adjacent wall, which, in turn, affords a perfect medium for the display of the lovely "Lowestoft" china within.

And now we come to what is perhaps the most charming feature of the room—the fireplace. A happier selection for this style of decoration could hardly have been made. What a superb example of elegance, dignity and simplicity, and how perfectly it is adapted to and in harmony with the rest of the decorations! Of plain white marble, well balanced by the two plain pilasters with fluted capitals supporting a plain frieze decorated only with a delicate urn design in the center and rosettes at each end. The cornice of this charming entablature is set off and relieved by a neat dentil decoration running across the entire front and round the two ends; and the grate, selected with the same care for dignity and simple elegance, is separated by a narrow border of sienna marble, which blends admirably with the fireplace. The tout ensemble is a veritable masterpiece of art, and what could set it off to better advantage and give such richness and color to the whole scheme than the superb, painted panel above, with its beautiful birds and flowers?

The keynote of simplicity is again struck with the ornaments on the mantel itself, comprising a clock in the center of plain if not severe design, and a luster ornament on each side. These lustres are peculiarly appropriate to the style, as the cutting of glass prisms for such ornaments and for chandeliers was first introduced just prior to the time of Queen Anne by the Huguenots, who fled from France and sought refuge in England and elsewhere to avoid religious persecution after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685.

The rest of the furnishings comprise an elegant needlework fire-screen of chaste design and pleasing proportion; and in delightful harmony with the armchair to its left and with the easy chair to the right. Both these chairs are graceful yet simple in design, and are beautiful examples of that celebrated eighteenth century cabinetmaker, Thomas Chippendale, whose genius will be forever commemorated in a style of furniture he evolved from the Queen Anne. The former, that is, the one to the left, is upholstered in popular petit point, and the latter, the one to the right, in embroidered brocade of soft mulberry tones.

The small footstool is a charming little model upholstered in brocade to harmonize with the other furnishings both in design and in color. The only remaining pieces of furniture, which are also by Chippendale, are the desk, admirably suited in form and size to the position it occupies within the recess of the bay window, and in simplicity of design to the style of Queen Anne; and the "ladder back" chair, both pieces, which reflect the discriminating taste of the decorator, and the style of decoration portrayed, and are excellent specimens of Chippendale's best work and an eloquent testimony to his genius.

To complete the work, the artist, with a true sense of the fitness of things, has covered the floor with a charmingly effective carpet having a perfectly plain field of mulberry enriched and relieved with a broad border in green and gold design.

The monotony of the ceiling is tastefully relieved by the classic decoration broken at the corners and by the decorated molding of the cornice. Both these styles of ornament are copied from the architecture of the ancient Greeks, which, like so many of their beautiful artistic expressions, have been and always will be used with excellent effect in the laudable efforts made to attain perfection in decorative art. It is these superb refinements that enhance the beauty of any artistic creation and that exert a charming influence in the treatment of this Queen Anne room.

The money case cover was made in envelope style, the square cornered flap buttoning down with two small pearl buttons. The ends of a yard-long piece of washable ribbon half an inch-wide were securely sewed to the ends of the linen cover. The chamamois case was made just a little smaller than this linen cover, but long enough to allow folded bills to be slipped in easily.

Three narrower strips of linen, plus a bit of damask lace, were made into a bonnet to be tucked in a letter bound for the school friend in Honolulu. A linen towel, half hemstitched, was put aside with the chemise, to be finished and marked with the initials of a girl who is to be a next spring bride.

Two skeins of soft French blue wool left from knitting a sweater were made into a cunning baby jacket bordered with white wool left from marking army socks.

A scrap of Chinese embroidery in exquisite colorings was used for the cover of a pincushion—one with a white imitation ivory frame to match the much-favored white toilet sets. A "left over" of dark brown, heavy silk poplin has been made into an effective case for a pine pillow—one of those delightfully fragrant, woody bits of home furnishings that seem, when found in shops, always to be covered with very coarse white cloth, or with cheap tan crash stenciled in unlovely designs and banal mottoes. A piece of midnight blue velvet, and one of very dark gray crepe meter joined forces in the development of a delightful little novelty bag just large enough to hold a change purse, handkerchief and cards. From a shabby French woven head chain were secured two whole strips long enough for handles on this interesting bag, handles that are long enough to be slipped easily over the arm. A navy

blue strip of the velvet reinforced the head bands.

Very dark blue silk cords run through a stitched casing at the top of the bag gather, it closely and prevent the contents from tumbling out. The two square lower corners of the bag are folded over until they meet in the very center of the bottom seam where they are caught with the glistening bead tassels saved from the broken French chain.

An irresistible remnant of sheer white French batiste cross barred with hair-fine lines of drawn work is to be fashioned into a warm weather smock, the collar and cuffs of corn flower blue organdy left from a summer frock.

With ingenuity and patience, and the expenditure of but very little money, almost any piece box can be made to supply as many or even more gifts as were evolved from this particular collection of "odds and ends."

"Made in Summer" Presents

Although when packing to move from one city to another, the contents of every box and bundle were not carefully sorted, one glance being enough to bring a hasty labeling, "Odds and Ends," unpacking was done more carefully. And what treasures were brought to light when the four years' accumulation of odds and ends was finally sorted!

A stamped chemise of wonderfully fine nainsook, with plenty of embroidery floss, the skeins not even cut—materials bought in an ambitious moment some three years before—were set aside to be fashioned into a sure-to-be-appreciated gift for a favorite cousin.

A strip of handkerchief linen proved to be just large enough to cut into three glove-size handkerchiefs and the cover for a chamamois money case. The edges of the handkerchiefs were carefully rolled then whipped with colored mercerized floss left from cross stitching a towel. Tiny initials were embroidered in the border color, blue on one, rose on another, and lavender on the third.

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To Make Angel Cake at Home

One of the finest angel cakes ever seep was made at home and baked in a gas oven, said one woman to her friend. Other ovens would work just as well if the fire could be controlled equally. The baking is one of the most important parts of angel-cake making, though each step, simple as it is, should be followed carefully.

Use the whites of 12 eggs, and have them as cold as possible. We break them on a large platter and whip with a wire spoon; it seems to make the eggs lighter than an egg-beater that whirs around. We try to do all the beating of the cake the same way. If one is making this cake without help, line the tubed pan in the bottom with paraffine paper first, but do not grease. It is best to keep a pan on purpose for angel-cake making. The pan we use is about nine to ten inches in diameter and about four to five inches in height. The cake fills it full and rises above the top, when it comes out as it ought to. Some pin a strip of paper so that it comes above the pan top, to give more depth, but a sufficiently large pan to begin with

is better. Having the pan ready, sift 1½ tumblers of sugar four times. Sift 1 tumbler of flour with 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar four times. The flour is quite important to the highest results, and that used on purpose for cakes is greatly to be desired, although any flour can be used.

If using a gas oven, light it after the flour and sugar are sifted, and the eggs broken. This will let the oven heat while the rest of the process is carried on. Beat the eggs until very stiff. Add the sugar and beat hard, always using the same stroke in beating. The longer these are beaten together, the better, but do not beat at all after adding the flour; simply fold that in with long gentle strokes. Add one teaspoonful of almond or rose flavoring, while folding in the flour. Just as soon as the flour is incorporated, pour into pan and put into oven, turning the fire very low. A hot oven makes the cake tough, and it does not rise to its best height. The lower the fire can be and bake the cake the better and lighter it is.

It takes from 40 to 50 minutes to bake; when done take from oven and invert over a paper, that the air may circulate all around the tin. All angel cake tins are made with "feet" at the top—that is, they have projecting pieces for the express purpose of inverting the pan.

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To Clean Marble Figures

First dust them well and then wash them with a weak solution of hydrochloric acid and cold water, finishing off with a washing of plain cold water. Never use soap for marbles, as it spoils the color.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

IMPROVEMENT ON
THE PARIS BOURSE

Advance in Quotations Reflects
Appreciation That Some Securities
Have Fallen to Point
Below Their Intrinsic Value

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France. — Whenever, in consequence of a slump produced by no matter what causes, securities have fallen to a price which is below their intrinsic value, it is obvious that there must be a reaction on the Bourse. It is this reaction which is now taking place at Paris. If one assumes, as indeed one must assume, that there will sooner or later be a real revival of affairs, it is not only safe but advantageous to purchase many shares which are now on the market and which for some time have touched low water. This at any rate is how the Paris Bourse is beginning to reason. It believes that the lowest level has been reached and that in the future the tendency must be upward. It may be that some time will yet elapse before the improvement becomes marked.

It would be foolish to attempt to forecast the future but the pessimism which is expressed in certain English organs, one in particular, seems entirely unjustified. The financial writer in that review does not believe in the chances of improvement apparently because Germany will be unable to pay reparations to such an extent as to produce a state of equilibrium in the finances of France. It is perfectly true that France will have to work out her own economic salvation. It is perfectly true that it would be folly to believe that Germany will pay anything like the sums which are still currently spoken of in political circles. But whatever the politicians may say or think, it is a fact that French business men realize that they have to look to themselves. A distinction may for some purposes be drawn between state finances and the economic condition of a country. Rightly or wrongly, French business men believe that an era of prosperity is dawning and that the shares which have fallen will presently rise.

Shipping Shares Better.

Navigation shares, for example, had depreciated to the most exaggerated degree. Now the opposite trend has begun. Navigation shares have appreciated. The great companies of maritime transport have put their houses in order. They will be able to profit by a return of commercial activity. For the most part these companies had prudently written down their assets. There is a new confidence in them.

An index of commercial activity is the increased price which is being paid for colonial raw material. As already stated, the importation of raw material had declined considerably and manufacture was stagnant. Now there is a demand for raw stuff. At the same time colonial enterprises are benefiting by this renewal of buying, and the program of public works and economic development announced for the colonies opens up interesting perspectives.

For the moment the fresh confidence in transport companies and in colonial enterprises is the chief point to note on the Bourse. Nevertheless there is a general firmness. French rentes will maintain their position. The northern coal group has advanced in the quotations. There is a remarkable progress to be observed in the department of credit establishments. The Banque de France is higher. The Credit Lyonnais has gained many points. The Comptoir National d'Escompte advances. The Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas reflects the favorable conditions. The Banque de l'Union Parisienne is much sought. — These are typical examples.

Mining Groups Gain

The same continued recovery is seen in industrial values. The chief electrical companies advance together. The physiognomy of the mining and metallurgical groups is promising. Outside purely French shares the dominating fact is the depression in oil. This depression has come to Paris by way of New York and London where the sales of oil shares are represented to have provoked at a certain moment the beginning of panic. These realizations, resulting from the lowering of prices of petroleum and petroleum products, caused in Paris a similar movement. There has been much speculation and investment in oil during the past few years on the Paris Bourse. Perhaps too much paper of this kind is held. Anyhow the Royal Dutch, the Shell, and the Mexican Eagle were badly affected, though at the moment of writing efforts are being made to prevent a further decline.

CHINESE ORDER FOR HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMSTERDAM, Holland. — The Netherlands Syndicate for China, in the name of the Chinese Government, has placed an order for 151 railway bridges with two Dutch firms. The bridges will be used for the eastern part of the Lunghai Railway which is being built under the supervision of three Dutch engineers.

BANK ACCEPTANCES RASHER

NEW YORK, New York. — The expectation of easier money was responsible for a shading in the tone for the market for prime bank acceptances. Some brokers were bidding 5 1/2 per cent against offers at 5 per cent and others were bidding 5 per cent with offerings at 4 1/2 per cent for maturities up to 90 days.

COTTON PRICES
ADVANCE AGAIN

Futures Markets Open \$10 a
Bale Over Previous Quotation
but Weaken at the Close

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana. — The most remarkable exhibition of strength in the history of cotton trading, according to exchange experts, was given on the New Orleans exchange yesterday when all months in the future markets opened \$10 a bale over Tuesday's close.

This was the full limit of fluctuations allowed under the rules of the Cotton Exchange. All months were 300 points up, October rising to 21.49 cents a pound and May to 22.10, new high levels for the season, and the highest prices in nearly a year.

On the opening session last week October traded as low as 15.30, which means that since then there has been a rise of 610 points or almost exactly \$31 a bale on that month.

The advance yesterday was in sympathy with one of the wildest advances ever scored by the Liverpool market, but back of the rise in Liverpool was the fear of the consequences from the short crop this season.

NEW YORK, New York. — Cotton futures closed weak yesterday after another wild opening. First prices showed an advance of 130 to 170 points over Tuesday night's close, equal to about 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents a bale.

Prices at the close were: October 15.50, December 19.80, January 19.75, March 20.12, May 20.33. Spot quiet, middling 19.75.

LIVERPOOL, England. — Spots opened active and advancing; prices strong. Sales 15,000 bales. Receipts 1,000 bales, no American. Good middling 15.15d; middling 14.35d. Futures strong. At 12.45 p. m. American middling far 16.85d; good middling 15.15d; full middling 14.70d; middling 14.25d; low middling 13.45d; good ordinary 12.40d; ordinary 11.65d.

LOAN ON DOMESTIC
SALES OF COTTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Announcement has been made by the United States War Finance Corporation that it has agreed to make an advance of \$1,200,000 to a cotton growers association in Arizona for financing the domestic sales of cotton.

It also was announced that the corporation has agreed to make a further advance of \$150,000 to a cooperative association in California to assist in financing exportation of canned fruits.

FINANCIAL NOTES

An Anglo-American syndicate with a capital of 12,000,000 kronen has been formed for the purpose of endeavoring to increase the radius of output at Joachimsthal, near Carlsbad, according to a dispatch from Innsbruck. It is intended to raise the present annual output to four million. The value of each gram is about 10,000,000 kronen.

A report to the United States Department of Commerce from Calcutta, India, states that the cultivated acreage of wheat in that country is 25,722,000, a decrease of 14 per cent, compared with a total of 31,453,000 for July, 1920. It is expected that all 203 class 1 railroads will show a net of about \$75,000,000. The total gross was \$484,355,000, against \$512,831,000 in 1920 and operating expenses were \$355,571,000 against \$509,611,000 in July, 1920.

Europe's beet sugar crop is estimated at 2,000,000 long tons, or 100,000 tons less than last year. The United States beet crop is estimated at 800,000 long tons, or 10 per cent less than last year. United States sugar requirements for the remainder of the year are estimated at 1,300,000 tons, half of which will probably be drawn from Cuba.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois. — The wheat market was strong yesterday and prices advanced substantially, closing quotations being 2 1/2 to 4 points higher, with September at 1.23, December at 1.25 1/2 and May at 1.28 1/2. Corn advanced fractionally, with September at 54 1/2, December 54 1/2, and May 60 1/2. Hogs were somewhat higher. Provisions were easy. September barley 65 1/2, December barley 64 1/2, September rye 1.04 1/2, December rye 1.11 1/2, May rye 1.15 1/2. September pork 17.50, September lard 11.60, October lard 11.65, January lard 10.00, March lard 10.17 1/2, September ribs 8 1/2, October ribs 8 1/2, January ribs 8 1/2.

RUBBER COMPANIES MERGE

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts. — Stockholders of the Fisk Rubber Company and Federal Rubber Company, in a meeting here yesterday voted to consolidate the two companies and also to take over the Ninegrove Company, a subsidiary. The consolidation will take the name of the Fisk Rubber Company. It also was voted to issue \$10,000,000 of bonds.

BRITISH BANKERS
HEAR OF AUSTRALIA

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister,
Tells of Resources and Opportunities
in His Country in
Effort to Attract Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England. — Of all the public utterances of the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, during his imperial visit, his recent address to city bankers and financiers may be considered one of the first importance. Invitations in addition were sent to leading city merchants, interested in Australia, and it is noteworthy that although so late in the season, over 100 representatives of city men attended the meeting to discuss Australian finance at Australia House.

It has been asked why Mr. Hughes should be so anxious to dilate upon the hidden and visible resources of the Commonwealth, and to recapitulate points on the present financial position of Australia. The answer is fairly obvious. Australia wants money and must have large sums in the near future. No less than £200,000,000 of Commonwealth loans must be redeemed between 1923 and 1927, and the states also are liable between now and 1927 for considerably over £150,000,000. In other words, Australia has to find equivalent funds during the next few years to redeem a sum equivalent to half the British pre-war national debt! This is a stupendous task for any community, but for one with a population of only 5,000,000 the task assumes gigantic proportions.

Competition for Money

The Prime Minister is not slow to recognize the present lamentable state of the money market. Australia must dress all her windows to attract British financiers and the British public. Moreover, Mr. Hughes is not slow to realize that in addition to the difficult money situation, Australia has a formidable competitor in British municipalities. It is only of recent years that these corporations, whose security is above reproach, have to any great extent come into the money market, and as they offer 6 per cent on a "glit edge" security, the public is attracted to this practically new investment of the highest order. Investors usually prefer to invest their savings in home securities, if the interest is sufficiently attractive, and Mr. Hughes sees funds that in the ordinary way would gravitate to Australia, being thus diverted. The position is serious and must be met.

The resourceful Mr. Hughes therefore calls the London financiers together and tells them that Australia offers exceptional inducements for British capital. He made a strong case out of the bank deposits in the Commonwealth, reminding his audience that in 1901 the production of Australia was £114,000,000, and in 1918 it had increased to £238,000,000. The check-paying bank deposits in 1919 were £249,000,000, savings banks £128,000,000, a gross total of £377,000,000, or per capita £73 14s. 10d. as against £62 4s. 10d. per capita for the United Kingdom, £43 8s. 9d. for Canada and £23 13s. 1d. for France. The capital invested in banks, which was nearly £25,000,000, gave an average last dividend of 10 1/2 and a net return of 6 1/2 per cent; shipping companies showed a dividend of 1 1/2 and a net return of 9 1/2, and industrial companies 8 1/2 and a net return of 7 1/2. These were 1921 figures. The net return for industries in the United Kingdom was 6 1/2.

Warming up to his theme, the Prime Minister declared that the national capital of Australia was £1,530,000,000, which gave an average of £318 per head, being the same average as that of the United Kingdom, and exceeded that of any other country except the United States of America. Mr. Hughes maintained that Australia was making steady progress, and at the same time was not sacrificing her ideals. Her advance was made with a white population, on practically an Anglo-Saxon basis. He illustrated the strides made in manufactures and other industries in that the total trade of Australia in the year 1901 was £52,000,000, whereas last year it exceeded £248,000,000.

Review of Debts

Mr. Hughes spoke with pride of the fact that before the war, the Commonwealth Government had practically no national debt beyond about £20,000,000, excluding, of course, indebtedness of the Australian states. Today, the Commonwealth itself owed about £400,000,000, mostly spent on running the war, and of this huge sum it was worthy of note that the greater part had been raised in Australia, which, to quote Mr. Hughes, "spoke volumes for their stability, their wealth, and their patriotism." They were not satisfied, however, and wanted more money for the fertile land. The Crown still owned 90,000,000 acres, and for its development it needed railways and irrigation and water conservation. This development, however, could not be made effective without money. No country in the world, declared Mr. Hughes, had such a fair distribution of wealth, and this made for stability, and made revolution well-nigh impossible.

In speaking of pastoral pursuits, the Prime Minister stated that there were 100,000,000 sheep in Australia, and during the four years from 1916 to 1920, the average return for wool was £47,000,000. Cattle totaled 13,000,000 and horses 3,000,000. The value of wheat, of which they grew great quantities, approached \$57,000,000 this year. Moreover, they were making great strides as a wheat-producing

country, having received \$27,000,000 this year for wheat, more than in any other year. Although Australia has passed by some two decades its hundredth anniversary it is still spoken of as a new country, and Mr. Hughes commented upon the fact that in that short time they had constructed 35,000 miles of railways, and had consequently opened up vast expansion in this direction. In concluding his address, the Prime Minister said that tried by any test, whether of bank deposits, trade, wealth, fertility of the soil, energy of the people, or soundness of the currency, Australia was a good field for investment, and as part of the Empire he had every confidence in appealing to his audience for support.

STOCK DIVIDEND
PLAN IS OPPOSED

Michigan Public Utilities Commission Refuses Right to Detroit United and the Reasons

DETROIT, Michigan. — The Michigan Public Utilities Commission in refusing Detroit United the right to issue a stock dividend amounting to \$355,000, says in part: "Approval of issuance of a stock dividend is a matter of discretion. This commission ought not to exercise its discretion in favor of a company which violates the law of the state and flouts its pledged word." This refers, it is believed, to the company's refusal to file rate rates according to the Gas and Electric Act. Opinion says further: "Issuance of a stock dividend means only that surplus earnings are transferred to capital and certificates of stock issued against them."

"If the company has earned, as it claims, a fair return, an addition to its surplus, capitalizing contributions of the public to the stockholders, results in the public being compelled to contribute a fair return on a surplus accumulated from what, in excess of a fair return, the company has taken from the public."

"Detroit United Railways already has so many bonds and so much stock outstanding that its shares are worth considerably less than par in the open market."

"To say the least, actual value of the company's lines where franchises have expired, or will expire, is uncertain, speculative and conjectural and forms an altogether unsatisfactory basis for a stock dividend. The company's immediate prospective losses appear to demand the most skillful husbanding of its surplus, rather than creation of a liability in perpetuity."

TRADING SLOW IN
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England. — Business in the monetary situation was counteracted as an influence on the stock exchange markets yesterday by uncertainty over the Irish problem. Trading was slow and without feature. The oil group was neglected and it lost ground. Shell Transport and Trading was 4 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/2. In sympathy with the staple, rubber shares were dull. Changes in the industrial sector were narrow and irregular. Hudson's Bay was 6; Kaffirs were harder but quiet.

Investment buying sustained the gilt-edged list. Dollar descriptions were quiet but firm with the New York exchange. French loans, valued with the franc, profit taking caused Argentine rails to drop. Home rails were flabby and without leadership.

Consols for money 4 1/2. Grand Trunk 5 1/2, DeBeers 13 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 35 1/2 per ounce, money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4 per cent. Three month's bills 4 1/2 per cent.

FURTHER GAINS IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York. — The stock market continued strong yesterday, leaders adding one to six points to their recent recoveries. Mexican Petroleum led the upward movement, with an extreme gain of 5 1/2 points. Crucible Steel, General Electric, Chandler Motor, American Sugar and Mount Sugar registered substantial gains. Oils, motors and investment rails made their best quotations in the later dealings, when the general list eased moderately on profit-taking. Call money was firm with 5 1/2 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 636,300 shares.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	121 1/4	121 3/4	\$4.86 1/2
France (Paris)	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
France (Belgian)	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
France (Swiss)	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Libra	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Guinea	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
German marks	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Canadian dollar	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Argentine pesos	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Drachmas (Greece)	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Pesos (Mexico)	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Swedish kronor	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Norwegian kronor	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15
Danish kronor	107 1/2	107 1/2	\$25.15

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER STOCK
COLUMBUS, Ohio. — The National Cash Register Company of Dayton has increased its capitalization from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The increase was made in the company's second preferred stock, which was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The fee paid the state government in this transaction was \$15,000.

CONDITION IN WOOL
MARKET REPORTED

Dull in United States But Cables
Indicate That American Buying
Abroad Has Stimulated
Business on Prices There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts. — Although the American wool markets have continued dull during the past week, the markets abroad have been exceedingly buoyant and cables to hand indicate that American buying in anticipation of the permanent tariff, apparently, has been responsible for a little measure for the rise in prices, more especially in Australia. There has been desultory business transacted here during the past week. Here and there one finds a house which has been able to do a fair business in certain wools at unchanged rates but on the whole the market has been quiet.

Principally, the demand seems to have been for fine wools, both scoured and greasy, and fair quantities of pulled wools of a quality have been sold, including more or less western wool, which it is understood has realized around 60 cents. There has been a call for fine greasy clothing wools, including some Montevideo wools at about \$6.60 cents, clean basis and some territory wools at around \$6.63 cents, clean, while French combing territory types are still quotable at \$6.70 cents in the original bags and really staple wools are hardly obtainable under 75 cents, clean basis, with graded fine staple held at \$8.85 cents, clean basis.

London Colonial Sales

Interest has been attracted chiefly to the course of the foreign markets during the week. The strength which has been manifested at the London Colonial wool auctions even from the opening day, has been surprising to many well-posted observers and nowhere has greater surprise been expressed than in the Yorkshire market, whence came the support chiefly on the opening day and from which source the present series has derived its chief support. Germany and France have been less keen operators during the present sales than had been expected in view of their activities in the primary markets, although French buyers have been more in evidence as the sales have progressed but labor troubles in northern France and the decline of the mark in Germany had a marked restraining influence upon the buyers from the Continent, especially in the closing days of the sale. The extent to which German notes have been issued not only by the banks within local principalities but also by the Reichsbank in Berlin has reached alarming proportions and accounts chiefly for the decline in the value of the mark although the local issues are good for transactions only within the principality or township in which they are issued.

In Australia, prices have shown an upward tendency again this week, especially on the choicer lots of merino and fine crossbreds. In Melbourne the market has been buoyant, and, according to some cables advised, even excited at times, as a result of steady buying for American account by one well-known importing agency. The buying is evidently in anticipation of the coming permanent tariff bill. No matter what tariff bill is enacted, there must be a certain proportion of the wools consumed in this country imported and especially will it be necessary to import the very fine wools if they are to be used in our mills, since these wools are not grown in this country to any great extent and the tendency of the Western growers has of late years been steadily away from fine wools to the heavy "mutton" sheep, which gives the biggest profit in meat and the largest yield of wool. Should the tariff bill which has been favored by the growers be enacted, it would favor the importation of fine wools, as against the medium to coarse grades, since the growers want a duty on the clean scoured basis and duty would result in a lower proportionate duty on the fine wools which shrink most and therefore produce the least number of clean pounds of wool.

Liverpool Prices Up

Prices at the Liverpool East India wool auctions, commencing Tuesday showed an all-round advance on the best American styled wools, such as Jorlas, Vicanas and Kandahars of fully 5 per cent while yellow wools were up about 5 per cent and greys were hardly changed. Large American orders were sent over for the sale, where a good selection of wools is being offered this week, as a result of the recent government ruling that under the Emergency Tariff Act these wools can be imported free of duty, they being thereby classified for practical purposes as carpet wools, although they are just now understood to be in rather heavy demand for coarse woollen fabrics, such as tweeds. Interest seems to be fair in the showing of low grade wools which is being made by the government preparatory to the sale of 5,000,000 pounds which is to be held Thursday at Ford Hall. These wools are very similar to the wools which have been offered at other recent sales and are almost wholly of South American description. Whether the carpet mills will be large buyers of these wools as they have in some other recent sales is a moot question, although the sales of carpets at auction in New York during the current week have been fairly successful, so far as the yardage of carpets moved is concerned and prices seem to have been fairly well maintained.

BRITISH HIDE AND
LEATHER MARKETS

Action Is Taken to Standardize
and Improve Shoes by Eliminating Shoddy Footwear

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England. — The August holidays interfered with the hide business and few sales have been held. Best ex hides suitable for heavy sole were firm and heavy classes made from 10d. to 10 1/2d. a pound with supplies on the short side. Calf is advancing and lights are again bringing as high as 14d. a pound. Speculation in foreign hides has been damped by the advances in the River Plate, and tanners are watching the probable demand for leather before further committing themselves.

The demand for sole leather has been quiet owing to the holidays, as most of the shoe factories closed down for the week. Medium and stout bends, however, are wanted, as the weather has broken, and stout boots will soon be wanted. The demand for suitable bends from repairers is good again for the same reason. Rough dressing leather is in better demand, as the export demand has improved. Split hides are firmer in price, with a fair call from the Continent and America for certain grades suitable for auto work. The trade is slow in upper stock, but prices are very firm, as little is arriving from the United States, owing to the state of the exchange, which means something like a tax of 30 per cent on imported stock when the dollar is turned into the pound British. German patent and box are still selling below costs of production in this country, and our tanners seem unable to understand the position.

In regard to the shoe section it is at present a case of "hope springing eternal"; the export demand is bad, and now that the African market is virtually closed for a time, this will hit manufacturers harder still. Satisfaction is expressed in tanning circles that the committee of shoe manufacturers and retailers have decided to take a step in ridding our market of shoddy footwear. After months of dispute and discussion it is now decided that standard footwear shall be marked "Guaranteed to Specification" around a circle which should inclose the words "of the British Boot Association." If the idea is not carried through now it is more than probable that legislation will be pressed for by those who think the time has arrived for the public to be protected against fraud in footwear, as has already been done in Australia and other countries.

DIVIDENDS

Guantanamo Sugar has omitted dividend on its stock in view of the uncertainty prevailing in the sugar industry and also to conserve the company's cash resources. Three months ago the dividend on the stock was cut from 50 cents to 25 cents a share.

General American Tank Car, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis Railroad, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable October 20 to stock of September 30.

Manati Sugar, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Kelly Springfield Tire, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

California Petroleum, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

International Cement, quarterly of 6 1/2 per cent on common, and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable September 30 to holders of September 24.

Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1 (8 1/2 per cent) on common and preferred. Preferred is payable October 15 and common October 31 to stock of September 30.

J. C. Penny Company, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable September 30 to stock of September 20.

DJAMBI OIL FIELD
AND THE OUTLOOK

Discussion of Some Problems
Connected With Operation of
Petroleum Business That
Involves the Dutch Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland. — Writing in the "Nationale" a contributor states that the Djambi oil field has now been settled and the Bataafsche Petroleum Company will run the business. Over against the management and the two non-official members of the board of directors there will stand indeed three representatives of the minister, but from a technical and commercial standpoint these gentlemen (with a very moderate salary) will need to be forces of the first rank if any influence is to be exercised over the able promoters of the Bataafsche interests. The assertion of Minister De Graaf that it is really a state concern—an assertion which sounds strange, by the way, from a man who is so unfavorable to state exploitation—will certainly be disproved. It is, perhaps, not even to be wished for. The state is never an ideal exploiter and this is notably true with regard to oil fields where the problem of selling the product is of so great importance.

The great question, says the writer, is whether these three representatives of the minister can promote an intensive exploitation and can, if necessary, compel the management to this end. Whoever can answer this question in the affirmative, not in airy optimism but after serious consideration, cannot complain, in the existing circumstances of a decision which makes our resources in oil productive and which introduces a period of action. One can gladly give credit at least to the Ministers Ruys de Beerenbroek and Van Karnebeek. A continuation of the policy of postponement which withheld from Insulinde a considerable source of income would have been dangerous.

But shall the exploitation be an intensive one? This is the question, especially after the rejection of the Treub Amendment to split up the Djambi fields, although not necessarily in favor of the Standard Oil. If it may happen that the interests of the country and those of the real exploiting company are not identical, it is even asserted that the Bataafsche is less interested in the exploitation of Djambi than it is in excluding other parties. A strong and watchful minister will be needed, as well as energetic and able representatives who "speak" his views and advocate them in the board of directors. Then only need there be no fear in the future of any justifiable concern with regard to foreign powers. Then only will a business policy be possible in the interests of the Netherlands and not in those of any other country. Then, also, perhaps the sale will be regulated in a more satisfactory manner than Messrs. van Kool and Mendels seem to think possible.

STANDARD RAILS FOR AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Victoria. — Australian state and federal railways will benefit by the standard specifications for railway rails and fishplates which have been decided upon by the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry. In the past each state had different rail patterns but the new standard design will considerably lessen the cost of production.

TELEPHONE EXPANSION

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania. — The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania will expend upwards of \$5,000,000 in Pittsburgh this year and next in raising the new nine-story exchange building here to a 20-story structure, erecting a 20-story building on an adjoining lot, and extending automatic telephone service.

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Mississippi River Power Co.	7s 1935	@	93.50	7.75

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SEVERAL NAMES ON
LAWN TENNIS CUP

Present Championship Trophy for United States Men's Singles Has Been in Competition Ever Since Season of 1910

Year	Champion	All Comers
1910	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1911	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1912	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1913	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1914	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1915	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1916	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1917	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1918	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1919	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1920	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1921	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Not in the 40 years of competition for the United States lawn tennis singles championship has there been a cup at stake as the chief prize which has had as many names inscribed upon it as is the case with the one which will be battled for this year. The first championship tournament was held in 1881 and R. D. Sears won the title that year and the next six in succession. The next two years found H. W. Slocum holding the title and cup, while it remained for O. S. Campbell to win the trophy permanently by winning again in 1891 and 1892.

R. D. Sears became the champion in 1893 and not only won the first leg on the new cup that year, but removed it from competition by winning again in 1894 and 1896 after F. H. Hovey had won the title and held the cup for one year in 1895. Sears succeeded in winning the first leg on the new trophy in 1897, but was defeated by M. D. Whitman in 1898, and by winning again in 1899 and 1900 Whitman removed that trophy from competition.

It was in 1901 that W. A. Larned began his famous run of championships. He won the first leg on the new trophy that year, defended it in 1902 and then removed it from competition in 1907 after it had been held by H. L. Doherty of England, Holcomb Ward, B. C. Wright and W. J. Clothier on successive years. Larned made short work of the next trophy, winning it in three straight years. He then won the first leg on the next trophy in 1911, but did not try to defend it in 1912, as the challenge round was abolished that year, and the champion required to play through.

While Sears won the same number of championships as Larned, the latter's showing was the best, as his first title was won in 1901 and his last in 1911, a period of 11 years, while Sears won his on successive years at a time when the competition was not nearly as severe as during the time Larned ruled.

There are no less than six names already engraved on the present cup. Three of the six men who have held it have two legs on the trophy and need only one more to give permanent possession. One of the three, M. E. McLoughlin, is not to be a competitor; but the other two are and one of them has a good chance of coming through victorious. R. N. Williams 2d, captain of the United States Davis Cup team of 1921 and champion in 1914 and 1916, is one of these two; but it is hardly thought that he will be successful in his quest for the title, as the other two-year man has already beaten him in tournament play this year. The latter is W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, champion in 1915 and 1919. He is working hard to capture the title.

Of the other three men who have secured places on the cup, R. L. Murray, champion in 1918, and W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the present champion, will compete. It is not expected that Murray will be in position to get his name again on the cup this year as he has done little playing; but Tilden is regarded as a prime favorite to defend his title, although his way to the final round is going to be a difficult one. Should he succeed in his defense, he will become the fourth player to win two legs on the present trophy and the battle for permanent possession of the famous cup will become even more interesting when the championship tournament of 1922 comes round.

ROBERT KINSEY WINS
METROPOLITAN TITLE

NEW YORK, New York—Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, won the Metropolitan championship in the final of the tennis tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club here Tuesday. The Pacific Coast star conquered W. E. Davis, San Francisco, in five sets,

MISS AMERICA II
SETS WORLD'S MARK

DETROIT, Michigan—Miss America II of Detroit set a new world's record at 50.567 miles per hour Tuesday and captured the Lake George trophy for the one-mile speed-boat championship of North America.

This victory for Miss America II gave G. A. Wood's hydroplane a clean sweep—the regatta that began Aug. 3. His Miss America I successfully defended the Gold Cup, while Miss America II retained the British International (Harmworth) trophy when Maple Leaf VII, the British challenger, was disqualified.

The old world's mark of 78.655, held by Miss America I, fell with the first dash down stream, when G. A. Wood sent the new Miss America over the mile course in 44.27 seconds. He lowered it still further on his second trial down stream, when he was timed at 44.19 seconds, or 51.466 miles per hour.

The new world's record is the average of six one-mile dashes, three down stream and three up. The fastest of the three dashes against the current was made in 45.05 seconds.

Bearcat I of Detroit won the Detroit News trophy for displacement runabouts, Roamer and Bee also of Detroit, finished second and third, respectively.

PLAYERS VICTORIOUS
OVER GENTLEMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
SCARBOROUGH, England (Wednesday)—The Players, ably led by G. H. Hirst, well-known England and Yorkshire professional, defeated the Gentlemen today by 192 runs in the course of the annual Scarborough cricket festival. This game marked Hirst's retirement from first class cricket.

The Players batted first and, with C. P. Mead's 86 as top score, hit up 302. The Gentlemen replied with only 142, but Hirst did not compel them to follow on and the professionals went in again, this time scoring 207 for six wickets. G. H. Brown made 54 per cent, Holmes 50, and Hirst 37.

The Gentlemen then needed to get 365 to win, but although P. G. H. Fender, the Surrey captain, obtained 53, it did not look as though they would do so against the Players' varied bowling and were all out in their second innings for 169.

PICKUPS

A more even distribution of players in major league baseball would be favored by devotees and it is safe to say, by club managers also. Several teams, for instance, are favored with a superabundance of outfield talent, notably the Boston Braves, who are possessed in effect of two complete outfield "banks," one of which may be employed against right-handed and the other against left-handed hitting. The other Boston representatives, the Red Sox, cannot be said to have excessive material in that department, but they have two experienced third basemen, either of whom could doubtless find a place as regular on some other major club.

In this season of tremendous batting records, the team that has relied more upon its run-converting speed and defensive strength is Pittsburgh, leader in the National League. With such baserunners as L. C. Bigbee, M. G. Carey and Davis Robertson in its outfield, and such a pitcher as A. W. Cooper to turn back the opposition, it is small wonder that Pittsburgh has successfully met superior batting prowess on the part of most of its rivals.

E. W. Alsmith, the catcher formerly with Washington and Detroit, who was waived out of the American League following his release by the latter club this year, has been doing his full measure of service as a member of the St. Louis Nationals, who claimed him under baseball law. Alsmith's particular ability seems to be in coaching recidivist pitchers to work as regulars in major league contests.

BRITISH FOOTBALL SCORES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the First Division of the English Association Football League today, Newcastle defeated Everton, 3 to 2; Manchester City shared two goals with Liverpool, and West Bromwich Albion drew with Manchester United in a goalless game. In the Second Division Barnsley defeated Crystal Palace, 1 to 0. The Scottish League results were: Falkirk 2, Alderstonians 0; Academical 3, Celtic 2; Hibernian 3, Queens Park 0.

YORKSHIRE CLUB
LEADING ALBIONS

Toronto Cricket Match Between Local Teams Is Final One for the Robertson Cup This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Judging by the play yesterday, the Yorkshire Cricket Club of this city will retain the John Ross Robertson Cup and the cricket championship of Canada for another season, as the Albions, the other team in the final game which started at Rosedale Field yesterday morning, scored but 95 and 54 in the first and second innings of the two-day match, while the holders of the cup scored 117 in the first innings and need but 73 runs to win the match.

The Albions are a local team which defeated the Westmounts of Montreal in the semi-final in this city on Monday and Tuesday by two wickets. The Albions needed to bat when play commenced yesterday morning, but with the exception of M. Moyston—the West Indian who scored 41 before being bowled by Murray—and the two Blackman brothers, the Albions could do little with the Yorkshire bowling.

Yorkshire in their first did better against the Albion bowling with Murray, 37, being the high scorer, and Joy, Campbell, Marden, and Greenwood reaching double figures. The real features of the day's play occurred during the Albions' second time at bat when Moyston, who started the inning, carried his bat through, making 58 runs not out. His batting throughout was superb, and he was the only one of his team that could make a stand against the Yorkshire bowlers. Murray's bowling was most effective, as he took eight wickets for the small total of 22 runs. As the inning progressed the scoring became very slow, and in more than an hour the Albions' batsmen did not score more than 15 runs. This was due partially to the good fielding of the champions and the lack of confidence with which the Albions faced the bowling. At one time seven maidens were bowled in succession. The match will be continued this morning.

YORKSHIRE	ALBIONS—First Innings
M. Moyston, b Murray..... 41	M. Moyston, b Murray..... 41
J. Wilson, b W. Murray..... 17	J. Wilson, b W. Murray..... 17
H. Roberts, b Murray..... 17	H. Roberts, b Murray..... 17
A. Blackman, b Murray..... 17	A. Blackman, b Murray..... 17
C. W. Wilson, b Murray..... 17	C. W. Wilson, b Murray..... 17
J. Hall, b Jones..... 2	J. Hall, b Jones..... 2
J. Taylor, b Marden..... 2	J. Taylor, b Marden..... 2
W. Wellman, b Greenwood..... 2	W. Wellman, b Greenwood..... 2
H. Blackman, b Greenwood..... 2	H. Blackman, b Greenwood..... 2
T. Taylor, b Murray..... 2	T. Taylor, b Murray..... 2
C. R. Spurling, b Campbell, b Murray..... 2	C. R. Spurling, b Campbell, b Murray..... 2
R. Eaton, not out..... 4	R. Eaton, not out..... 4
Total..... 95	Total..... 95

BOWLING ANALYSIS	YORKSHIRE
Marden..... 4	W. 20, R. 0, M. 0
Murray..... 47	4 15.3
Jones..... 1	1 4.8
Extras..... 1	1 4.8

YORKSHIRE	ALBIONS—Second Innings
W. B. Kerlake, b W. Wakefield..... 8	W. B. Kerlake, b W. Wakefield..... 8
F. Joy, b Wakefield..... 8	F. Joy, b Wakefield..... 8
V. Wakefield, b Marden..... 8	V. Wakefield, b Marden..... 8
T. H. Black, b Moyston..... 2	T. H. Black, b Moyston..... 2
W. Marden, b Roberts..... 2	W. Marden, b Roberts..... 2
P. Priestly, b W. Moyston..... 2	P. Priestly, b W. Moyston..... 2
R. C. Murray, b Wakefield..... 2	R. C. Murray, b Wakefield..... 2
A. G. Greenwood, b Roberts..... 2	A. G. Greenwood, b Roberts..... 2
A. A. Denton, run out..... 1	A. A. Denton, run out..... 1
A. Jones, st Wilson, b Moyston..... 2	A. Jones, st Wilson, b Moyston..... 2
W. Wellman, not out..... 2	W. Wellman, not out..... 2
Extras..... 4	Extras..... 4
Total..... 117	Total..... 117

BOWLING ANALYSIS	YORKSHIRE
Wakefield..... 4	R. W. 0, M. 0
Moyston..... 36	4 12.1
Roberts..... 20	2 9.2
Spurling..... 13	0 5.1
Extras..... 1	1 4.8

BUFFALO SENIOR FOUR
VICTORIOUS IN POLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—By defeating the Thousand Island polo team by a score of 10 to 6 at Woodbine Park yesterday in the polo tournament being conducted by the Toronto Polo Club, the Buffalo senior four qualified to meet the Toronto quartet in the final for the Beardsmore Cup which will be played on Saturday. This was the first appearance of the Thousand Islands team, but Buffalo has already been beaten by the Toronto four, who are considered favorites for the game on Saturday. The game was witnessed by a large crowd, and the return of polo to its pre-war popularity has been assured by the attendance at all the matches.

The outstanding feature of the game was the high standard of the winners' ponies and the hard and fast riding of the Buffalo players. Buffalo went into the lead in the first period when H. Kellogg scored the only goal on a beautiful piece of riding, and the lead was increased momentarily in the second, when F. C. Trubee scored, but Graham Miles soon reduced the lead. Buffalo gained a big lead in the third period, when the American team ran in three counters; but the losers had the better of the play in the fourth and scored one goal.

BROWNS BAT OUT VICTORY

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Browns overwhelmed the Chicago White Sox yesterday, 10 to 2. The Browns collected 17 hits while Davis was holding the visitors to five. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 17 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 11 1
Batteries—Davis and Severid; Russell, Hodge and Schalk, Lees. Umpires—Nal and Chul.

throughout the remainder of the game, scoring goals in succession, but the early lead of the Buffalo four was too great to overcome. In fact, they increased it by one during the last four chukkers, scoring five goals to the easterners' four. The summary:
BUFFALO..... 10
THOUSAND ISLANDS..... 4
H. S. Baulding..... 1
Graham Miles..... 1
C. Curtis..... 1
C. Trubee..... 1
H. Kellogg..... 1
M. R. Bacon Jr..... 1
Score—Buffalo 10; Thousand Islands 4.
Referee—Earle Shaw, Buffalo. Time-keeper—Maj.-Gen. V. A. Williams.

BOTH NEW YORK NINES
WIN DOUBLE-HEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh.....	80	31	.611
New York.....	82	34	.698
St. Louis.....	75	39	.650
Boston.....	71	40	.641
Brooklyn.....	69	44	.610
Cincinnati.....	60	73	.452
Philadelphia.....	54	80	.403

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—New York's chances of having a part in the 1921 world series were considerably augmented yesterday, when both metropolitan representatives won their double-headers with little trouble. The Giants, playing away from home, crossed the plate 20 times and had wide margins of victory in each game, while the Highlanders avenged themselves on the Red Sox, who had just mastered them in a three-game series in Boston, by defeating Hugh Duffy's men somewhat easily in two engagements yesterday. Cleveland also won in the American League, but, due to New York's return to the victory column, Tris Speaker and his band are the poorer by a half game in the championship standing.

GIANTS RESUME STRIDE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—New York crept up on Pittsburgh yesterday by winning a double-header from Philadelphia, 7 to 2 and 13 to 4. In the second game the Giants got 19 hits. The scores:
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 11 0
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 12 2
Batteries—Dugan and Smith, Snyder; Hubbell, Sedgwick and Briggs. Umpires—Klein and McCormick.
Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 19 0
Philadelphia..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 11 3
Batteries—Dugan and Smith, Snyder; Hubbell, Sedgwick and Briggs. Umpires—Klein and McCormick.

CINCINNATI IN THE TENTH

CHICAGO, Illinois—Cincinnati won from the Chicago Cubs yesterday in a 10-inning game, 2 to 1. The Reds tied the score in the sixth and then hit hard in the tenth for three runs. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 11 3
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 12 3
Batteries—Marquard and Wingo; Keene and Kilfer. Umpires—Hart and Brennan.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

P. C.	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York.....	82	48	.631
St. Louis.....	68	65	.511
Washington.....	68	68	.492
Boston.....	62	66	.484
Detroit.....	62	71	.470
Chicago.....	56	76	.424
Philadelphia.....	46	81	.362

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New York 6, Boston 2
New York 7, Boston 2
Cleveland 6, Detroit 4
St. Louis 10, Chicago 2

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Cleveland
Chicago at St. Louis

NEW YORK TURNS ON RED SOX

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Highlanders created a capacity crowd at the Polo Grounds to a double victory over the Red Sox yesterday. The scores were 6 to 2 and 7 to 2.

G. H. Ruth, by driving out his fifty-second home run, brought his season mark to within two of the record hung up last year. The scores:
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 9 0
Boston..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 2
Batteries—Mays and Schang; Russell, Myers and Waters. Umpires—Moriarty, Wilson and Connolly.

Caldwell Saves Game

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland pulled out winner in the ninth inning of yesterday's game with Detroit, 5 to 4. R. B. Caldwell, inserted into a ninth inning breach, responded by striking two batters out with the bases full. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 11 1
Detroit..... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 14 4
Batteries—Bagby, Uhle, Caldwell and O'Neill; Middleton, Oldham and Bassler. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

BROWNS BAT OUT VICTORY

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Browns overwhelmed the Chicago White Sox yesterday, 10 to 2. The Browns collected 17 hits while Davis was holding the visitors to five. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 17 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 11 1
Batteries—Davis and Severid; Russell, Hodge and Schalk, Lees. Umpires—Nal and Chul.

ROWING SEASON
IS SUCCESSFUL

Boat Racing Regattas on Thames This Year Are Enthusiastically Supported by Metropolitan and Up-River Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Thames best-boat rowing season for 1921 came to an end, to all intents and purposes, with Maidenhead Regatta, which was decided recently and was a great success. Indeed, the whole season may be characterized as a great success. All the best-boat regattas within easy reach of the metropolitan and up-river clubs have been enthusiastically supported, and, taken altogether, the form displayed has been quite good. There remain now very few rowing fixtures to be decided, and these are mostly club affairs, with programs of the sort which includes "scratch" eight, club handicaps and other races chiefly of interest to those directly concerned.

The first open regatta of the season was that at Marlow, which took place on June 18. In this regatta an eight from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, distinguished itself. It was hoped that this smart crew would be the best of the year, but their chief rowing event of the year, but examinations prevented any such thing. Rowing in the junior fours at Marlow was not particularly impressive, but the City and Guilds College put on the water a very smart junior eight, which won with ease, and later carried off the Forster Challenge Cup for twelve junior senior eights.

The Henley of 1921 will long be remembered, if only for the perfect conditions which prevailed. There were some fast racing, and fresh records were set up by Jesus College, Cambridge, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, in races for the Wyfold Cup and Ladies' Plate respectively. For the Grand Challenge Cup for eights the entries included a Dutch crew. The contest resolved itself, however, into a contest between the Cambridge crews from Oxford and the Cambridge universities. These were the Magdalen and Jesus College. The Dark Blues, capably stroked by E. D. Horsfall, won after a magnificent race, the time of 6m. 54s. being only three seconds more than the record shared by Leander and New College, Oxford. The university college crews proved too strong for eights from the Thames and London Rowing Clubs, although the former gave New College, the Oxford head of the river boat, a good race.

The Stewards Cup, for fours, was won by a Magdalen crew composed of Sebastian Earl, T. M. Durand, W. E. C. James and Horsfall, who rowed in the Magdalen eight which won the Grand. Jesus College, Cambridge, won the Wyfold Challenge Cup, a Norwegian crew carried off the Thames Cup for eights; a Magdalen crew took the Visitors' Cup, and a Jesus College, Cambridge, pair obtained possession of the silver goblets. These Jesus men, J. A. Campbell and H. B. Playford, weighed 12st. 11lb. and 13st. 2lb. respectively, and they did only what was expected when they defeated the holders of the goblets, G. O. Nickalls and R. S. C. Lucas, Oxford. Eton College won the Ladies' Plate. The Diamond Sculls, associated with which are the names of many wonderful oarsmen of the past, were won by F. E. Eyken, a Dutchman from Delft University.

John Beresford, who won the "Diamonds" in 1920, seems not to have been sculling so well this year as he did last. On the other hand, Eyken, who had been receiving valuable instruction from the well-known H. T. Blackstaffe of Vesta Rowing Club, has been in fine fettle. Beresford retained his honor in the race for the Wingfield Sculls, but even in this he did not show too convincing form, winning on a foul after a badly steered race on the part of his solitary challenger, D. H. L. Gollan. Prior to his defeat at the hands of J. B. Kelly of the United States in the 1920 Olympiad, Beresford had no match as a senior sculler in England, but this year the same can hardly be said.

After Henley came the usual fixtures, such as Kingston, Staines, the Metropolitan, Walton and Molesey regattas, all of which are equally enjoyable as social functions as athletic meetings. In these the rival clubs along the Thames measure their strength one against the other, and this year the colors of the London Rowing Club, Thames Rowing Club, Vesta Rowing Club, Imperial College Rowing Club, Henley Rowing Club, Staines Rowing Club, Kingston Rowing Club and Twickenham Rowing Club were well to the fore. After Henley Regatta, good senior fours were put on the river by Kingston, Thames, Vesta and London rowing clubs. As last year, Thames Rowing Club almost swept the board, winning at Kingston, Staines, Walton and the Metropolitan, while Vesta won through at Molesey. London Rowing Club was more than once seen in the final, but was just a trifle too slow each time.

Among the juniors rowing was perhaps more keen than skillful, but doubtless many oarsmen yet inexperienced in the art will train on into creditable members of their club's representative crews. As before mentioned, the season is now practically ended, but this does not mean that there will be actually any "close" season for the oarsmen. Those clubs which rejoice in the possession of a "tank" for winter instruction will doubtless see to it that their men do not get out of practice, while the innovation among tide-way clubs last year of "bumping" races is likely

FRANCE WINS TRIANGULAR MEET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium—France gained a narrow victory over England and Belgium recently, in an athletic meeting promoted in Brussels by the Union Sportive Ste. Gilloise. Some of the best athletes in each country were competing, but all the same the teams were not fully representative. The program was not an extensive one and France eventually aggregated 13 points against 15 by England and 20 by Belgium. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the excellent running of E. D. Mountain, Cambridge University, the English half-mile champion, who, on this occasion, won the 800-meter run in great style.

HIRST'S PRESENCE
ADDS INTEREST

Yorkshire Defeats Nottingham by 113 Runs in an English Cricket Match Held Recently

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HUDDERSFIELD, England—Such advantages as were offered by the condition of the playing area, Yorkshire utilized to the full in a recent English county cricket match with Nottinghamshire, and ran out the winner by 113 runs. Beside accepting favorable opportunities for hitting up runs quickly, Yorkshire must be credited with a vigorous attack, backed up by good fielding. In fielding, the Nottingham men may be accounted quite the equal of the Yorkshire representatives, though their bowling was not so varied or effective. The inclusion of G. H. Hirst in the Yorkshire team added greatly to the interest, especially so as the game was played within a few miles of that famous all-round cricketer's home, and is likely to be his last game on the ground with the county team, owing to his imminent retirement from first-class cricket. Hirst greatly delighted the crowd by hitting up 60 runs in fine style in the second innings, on-driving and pulling in the crisis, and free manner so inseparably associated with his play.

OLYMPIC GAMES' SPORTING VALUE

British Amateur Rowing Association Raises the Question With the British Olympic Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Whether international athletic contests in the form of Olympic Games are bad for the best interests of sport, is the question raised by correspondence which recently passed between the British Olympic Council and the British Amateur Rowing Association. The Amateur Rowing Association had sent resolutions on the subject to the council, and in reply the finance and general purposes committee of the latter body wrote regretting the decision of the Amateur Rowing Association "because it considered them to be based on a misunderstanding of facts and likely to hinder the growing harmony and cooperation between all branches of sport" in England.

The committee contends that the opinion expressed in the resolution that organized international athletic competitions to take place at regular specified periods are entirely contrary to the most ideals of amateur sport is so far from being the fact that, on the contrary, the participation of British amateurs in Olympic games and other international competitions has been the principal factor in enabling many other countries to foster amateurism, and to raise their standard of sportsmanship.

"It would be interesting to know," adds the letter from the British Olympic Council, "the evidence on which the Amateur Rowing Association base their dictum that 'the exaggerated importance which is attributed to success in such contests endangers rather than stimulates the friendly relations which ought to exist between rival competitors.' No such 'exaggerated importance' is attributed to success in Olympic games in any of the leading sporting countries; while the effect of these games in fostering the friendliness of relations between competitors of various countries was most signally shown in the Olympic games at Antwerp. The third resolution of the A. R. A. assumes that it is the object of the Olympic Games to provide a 'true test' of the comparative athletic merits of the competing countries." This assumption would have had some justification had not the Olympic Congress of Paris in 1914 abolished the general table of results and the award on points of a general championship of the games—expressly to discourage this idea. While each sport has its separate table of results there is now no attempt to sum them up in a general order of merit.

The committee points out that it finds it difficult to suppose that the A. R. A., having thrown open Henley Regatta to non-British crews, can have any objection to the testing of the "comparative merits" of various countries in rowing or any other sport taken by itself. While itself favoring team competition in preference to individual contests the committee fails to see by what other method than that of participation in international competitions these "comparative merits" can be tested. "It will be interesting to see," continues the letter, "whether British oarsmen will be prepared to accept without question the ban placed by the A. R. A. on Olympic Games. Past experience rather seems to hint the contrary. The real motive of the resolutions of the A. R. A. appears to this committee to lie in the determination of the A. R. A. to maintain the antiquated amateur definition, which excludes from the ranks of amateurs many oarsmen against whom the only objection is that they earn or have earned their living by 'manual' or 'menial' work."

"The primary object of the Olympic movement," the letter goes on to say, "is to promote the practice in all countries of all sports, rowing included, by all who are prepared to practice them in the true amateur spirit—without any view to personal profit, direct or indirect. For those who accept the Olympic ideal, distinctions of class have no place in sport. It is the British Olympic Council's object to apply this principle to all forms of British sport. The proposed new constitution has been drafted to carry out this object and this committee deplores the refusal of the A. R. A. to associate itself with the effort to encourage sport and the true spirit of sport in every class of the nation."

PURPLE FOOTBALL PRACTICE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Football practice will start at Williams College September 12. Coach Percy Wendell and Captain Fargo are expected to arrive late this week to discuss plans for the fall campaign. College will open September 15, at which time the Purple squad is expected to reach its full size.

NOTES—First Innings

Yorkshire	Nottingham
Hirst..... 6	1
Kilner..... 22	11
Rhodes..... 17	11
E. R. Wilson..... 11	54

NOTES—Second Innings

GERMAN CHEMICAL
ACTIVITY ATTACKED

President of American Society
Tells Gathering of Chemists
That Dye Industry in Country
Is Threatened by Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Before the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society here yesterday, Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, appealed to the chemists of this country to accept the responsibility for teaching the people the truth about what he described as the critical chemical situation of the nation.

"Appreciation of chemistry," he said, "must no longer be deferred in the terminology of the propaganda of foreign hostile interests, seeking only their destruction. Your work must never again be allowed to cease in the laboratory."

"In Germany today, industrial reorganization for world domination, first in the peaceful arts and then in war, is proceeding mightily under the sympathetic and fostering care of a government which differs in no important particular, so far as the world outside of Germany is concerned, from the government of the Hohenzollerns. The German purpose stands forth as clearly as a mountain in the sunlight: first, reconquer in industry and commerce, then 'we Germans will see.' Their secret documents prove it. The heart of the news that comes out of Germany proves it. They prove it out of their own mouths."

German Dye Monopoly

"The times are too tense with danger for passive tactics. On one side we have the same old crowd of German agents masquerading as good Americans. On another side we perceive American citizens supporting the German intrigue. In Congress we hear and stand aghast at the ignorant and malicious outbursts of certain legislators, unimpaired of their country's welfare. Stupid suspicion of the motives or honest and appalling ignorance of the times mark their astounding incapacity. There are some who, like Jacob of old, have set themselves to steal the birthright of chemical independence from the American nation. They may disguise for a time the hairy hands of the German dye monopoly that controls them, but in the end the people will know them for what they are. Their voices are the voices of elected representatives and senators in the American Congress, but the hands that manipulate them are the hands of the German dye trust, the most powerful monopoly ever formed by man, the Interessen Gemeinschaft, the 'I. G.'"

Chemists' Responsibility

"If, in the reaction of war and in the general distaste for discussing matters pertaining to war, we permit ourselves again to be numbered by German propaganda, if we look on indifferently while a few demagogues in Congress and a few short-sighted selfish men in business life play the German game, if we allow Germany to stifle an American industry that would within a very few years make the United States absolutely safe, then I say it will have been through your neglect and femerity and failure to realize that it is your responsibility not only to search for truth but to preach it."

"Your responsibility today is the same as it was during all those years of neglect, only intensified as it must be by your consciousness of the results of that neglect. You have listened, without apparent protest, contenting yourselves with resolutions and telegrams to swell the waste paper baskets of Congress, to the German lie that there was a 'dye monopoly' in this country or that such a monopoly would result from the enactment of a selective embargo, when you know that the development of a dye industry is synonymous with the development of education in organic chemistry, and that no monopoly in education is possible without the compulsory evidence of industry, university and government, such as exist in Germany, a monopoly which never worries those tools of German propaganda."

Congressmen Attacked

"Did it not bring to your minds the lessons of the war when you saw the importing representative of the 'I. G.' stand on the floor of the House of Representatives, flanked by 15 of the 17 congressmen who voted against the declaration of war, leading the cheering when the first great unsuccessful test came as to whether American chemists should be given a chance to catch up their neglect of 40 years and atone for it by leading this country through the development of organic chemistry into the realms of intensified industrial progress?"

"Herman A. Weiss stood upon the floor of the House as that vote was announced and shouted to a gallery of American citizens, 'I've got you licked,' and when he screamed in triumph he meant 'I've represented the interests of the German dye trust.'"

After outlining the development of the peace idea and the progress of war weapons up to the discovery of war gases, Mr. Garvan said:

Games in War

"Surveying what creative chemistry has already done in war in its first few experimental steps, we stand back impressed as never before in the whole history of war tools. Chemical science has learned how to utilize a few gases. It has not done anything

beyond small scale experimenting with radio-active forces. But the lessons of the great war were a tremendous impulse to the research chemist. The creative chemist is searching out among rare elements, such as radium, arguments against warfare that can no more be refuted than pyrexia can oppose the tornado or the earthquake. The strange stuff that illuminates the dials of our watches may be the very medium that will eventually produce the resistance forces that will make fighting intolerable."

"Chemists are seeking through forces as yet imperfectly comprehended to turn man toward sanity. They are aiming at his imagination. Chemistry aims to abolish war by making it desperately perilous to great nations as well as to governments, as well as to the lead people, to vainglorious politicians as well as to the obedient servant in uniform."

Mr. Garvin told of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a chemist, scientist and researcher, head of the German secret service in America, of the system by which every effort to develop the organic chemical industry in this country was crushed out, head of the system of dye salesmen by which every factory and circumstance of the \$4,000,000,000 a year American independent industries were reported to Berlin, carded and charted there, taken into the great industrial establishment at Grosser Lichterfeld and there placed at the disposal of competing German industry.

Germany's Development

With Dr. Schweitzer, Mr. Garvan contrasted Perkins, the English chemist, who discovered the basis for the subsequent development of the coal tar industry and practically all organic chemistry. Mr. Garvan told how "the German, Hoffman, put this discovery in his bag, and took it back to Germany," where "almost instantly, he was able to make German industry, German universities and the German Government realize the importance of that bag."

"Immediate success led to a greater appreciation of an ever-closer alliance of science and industry, and an ever closer alliance between science, industry and the militaristic state. This triple alliance changed Germany from an agricultural nation into the second industrial nation of the world, but in that change it brought about a succession of periods of over-production, each one in turn overcome by greater consolidation, by ever-increasing corruption in methods of bribery, espionage, dumping, etc., and by ever intensified state aid and direction."

"In 1914 we find the German people demanding the control of the markets of the world."

"In the fall of 1913, the chemical application of Perkins made it possible to notify the War Lord that Germany controlled 95 per cent of the organic chemistry of the world, upon which industry and the production of war gases and explosives were dependent, and that she had crushed out every incipient effort toward the development of the Perkins discoveries by every other nation and was able to deal the dependent industries of those nations tremendous blows."

"All this German chemists accomplished, not alone in their laboratories, but in the form of public opinion. They had educated and molded thought in Germany."

"Let us look forward to the day when the English and American chemists can meet again, with the evidence about us of our atonement for our neglect, evidence of permanent peace in all the world, of a higher and more equal standard of living for all our peoples."

MAGNETIC METAL IS
FOUND IN METEORITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HOLBROOK, Arizona—Now on exhibition at Navajo is a remarkable meteorite, lately found about 15 miles from that point by Robert Thomas and Carl Hill. It weighs about 4000 pounds and is 33 inches in extreme diameter. It is material wholly magnetic metal that is heavier than iron and yet so malleable that it may be hammered, without breaking, to the thickness of paper. Across the top is a deep crack, believed to have been made in a remote age when the celestial visitor dropped into water and was suddenly cooled.

Analyses made show a large percentage of nickel, but little platinum. In the latter point differing from the meteorite found near Canyon Diablo, west of Holbrook and Navajo. It is notable also that smoothed faces of the Navajo meteorite fail to show the Widmanstätten figures usually found and quite prominent in all the Canyon Diablo fragments. These figures are developed by the use of acid and, fancifully, have been imagined writings, by means of which the people of other spheres have attempted to communicate with the inhabitants of the earth.

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY
ELECTS OFFICERS

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—John P. Tilden of New York was elected governor-general of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants at the closing session of the triennial congress yesterday. He succeeds Mr. Gen. Leonard Wood, who served for six years. A resolution of appreciation was adopted by the congress and forwarded to General Wood. All other general officers were reelected with the exception of treasurer-general and elder-general. Merritt G. Perkins of the New Jersey society was chosen for the former position and the Rev. Harry St. Clair Hathaway of the Pennsylvania society for the latter.

CHEMISTS FAVOR
EMBARGO ON DYES

Convention in New York Passes
Resolution Urging Disarmament
and Dye Tariffs to Aid
Crisis in Chemical Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A strong stand in favor of the selective embargo on imported dyestuffs was taken yesterday by the first general meeting of the American Chemical Society in conjunction with the visiting delegation of British and Canadian chemists of the Society of Chemical Industry.

After a supporting address by Dr. Edgar F. Smith, provost emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the society, the chemists unanimously passed a resolution calling attention to the grave crisis threatening the organic chemical industry, and stating that two agencies were determinative in avoiding this disaster, action by the disarmament conference and the granting of the embargo by Congress.

The resolutions urged on the conference most serious consideration of chemical armament as a preventive for war, as affected by the development and maintenance of chemical industries; and on Congress the necessity for a selective embargo, for a limited period, against importation of synthetic organic chemicals. The American delegates were asked to disregard political considerations in their action.

Dyestuffs and Chemistry

Dr. Smith was familiar with a number of instances where the failure of the government properly to support attempts to build up the chemical industry had prevented important progress, discouraging others from similar attempts.

"This is not merely a dyestuff matter; it is a matter that concerns every one of us that is a chemist," he said. "We believe we have a profession, but we won't have it if these efforts which have been put forth in the last five years are crushed to earth. It is not sufficient to touch upon our congressmen and senators. We have got to get close to the people, to tell our neighbors what chemistry has done for them, because the whole matter touches every man, woman and child in the country."

"Every scientific man is convinced that war, if it cannot be abolished, must at least be reduced to a minimum, and during the past seven years has been more and more convinced that the future of war depends upon natural science and every scientific man, at least in Great Britain and France, has been driven out of his life and out of the research work by the events of that time," said Sir William J. Pope, professor of chemistry at Cambridge University, and retiring president of the Society of Chemical Industry.

"We are accustomed to associate with war a certain feeling of what is called chivalry. My own belief is that war always has been a very dirty business."

"Fighting for Enemy"

"The conservatism of military men has again been a stimulus to actual war. The military mind always resents anything new. It is customary to suppose that war exists only during the period of hostilities. The war from which we are just emerging did not start seven, but 40 years ago, and during that whole period you in the United States, and we in Great Britain have been fighting for the enemy. It will be criminal if you in the United States in the future buy German dyes which can be made equally well here, and in Great Britain, and so contribute to the German war chest. Every dollar spent on homemade dyes is so much contributed to the defense of our respective countries against a militarism which is still alive, still truculent and still rapacious."

"The art of preventive medicine made its first appearance in the recent war and in my opinion was far more destructive and contributed far more toward the slaughter and general desolation than any other element. Chemical warfare was condemned on the same basis as we in England condemn the man who shoots foxes or nets salmon. It destroys the sport for the legitimate sportsman. On the other hand, preventive medicine is a great thing, because it preserves the game and so provides more material for the real sportsman."

"The fact is that poison gas is far less cruel than any other instrument of war. The fact that the French, Americans and British had in sight an overwhelming production of mustard gas, leading to an appalling lengthening of casualty lists, was certainly one of the factors in deciding our adversaries to ask for an armistice. Our philosophy of war has been founded on an entirely wrong basis, and we must enlarge to a very considerable extent our conception of what takes place in military operations."

JUDGE URGES JURY TO
PUNISH PRICE FIXING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Investigation of alleged combinations of business organizations which operate to eliminate competition in prices was recommended by William R. Bayes, judge in Kings County, in charging the September grand jury. He said that it was impossible to forget that this was a period of readjustment. "Wages generally have been reduced," he continued, "and there has so far been a general acquiescence on the part of the wage earner. He has shown a commendable readiness to accept his part in the process of

readjustment. For this reason we may properly inquire whether there has been any, and if so a corresponding reduction in the prices of commodities constituting the necessities of life."

"In my opinion an organization, or combination of individuals or corporations intended to prevent competition in prices in pursuance of which prices are raised, is an unlawful conspiracy and may be punished as such, under the provisions of the penal law of this State."

MUSIC

Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The complete set of programs for the twenty-seventh season of Promenade concerts at Queen's Hall has been arranged. Sir Henry Wood is in charge as usual.

To a marked degree he possesses the art of holding fast what is proven in worth, while he keeps himself ever ready to welcome new ideas. Thus he gives his public representative examples of modern work, and is equally ready to present Purcell, Correlli and Handel, with, of course, the whole range of classics following them. This season he is also presenting many of the works which have aroused the keenest interest at orchestral concerts in London during the past year. The soloists announced are Miss Carrie Tubb, Lauritz Melchior, and Francesco Picciatti; the last named of whom will play Weber's Concertstück in F minor.

For years it has been the custom to devote one evening a week to Wagner, and the public would be loath to relinquish it, especially this summer, when opportunities of hearing Wagner on the stage have been more to seek than to find. So these Wagner evenings have a real educational value. Sir Henry has enhanced this by specializing on a different opera for each evening. The successful series programs give extracts from "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser," "The Nibelung Ring," "The Valkyrie," "Lohengrin," "Siegfried," "Tristan and Isolde," "Götterdämmerung," "The Mastersinger," and "Parsifal."

The 10 Tuesday evenings from August 16 to October 18 are miscellaneous, with a strong inclination toward Russian music. Borodin, Glinski, Glinka, Gretschinow, Liadov, Lisapounov, Moussorgsky, Rachmaninoff, Scriabin, Stravinsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Tchaikowsky, all are there. The 10 Wednesday and 10 Thursday evenings are miscellaneous, too, but tend toward a more generally comprehensive type of program. Many of the British works are to be given on these occasions, as—three movements from "The Planets" by Gustav Holst. British works appear also on the semi-Russian Tuesdays, among them being the beautiful fantasia for strings, on a theme of Tallis, by R. Vaughan-Williams, and guitar or orchestral movement from Rutland Brough's opera, "King Arthur." Elgar and Delius are particularly well represented. The former's "Falstaff" is in the program for September 22. A new composition called "Mélée Fantastique for Orchestra" by Arthur Bliss is promised for October 13.

Friday evenings will be devoted, as usual, to the classics. All Beethoven's symphonies are to be played in chronological order, all his five piano concertos and the violin concerto will be given, the three Leonora overtures, and others. Bach is represented by some of his Brandenburg concertos, suites, the concerto for two violins and strings, the concerto for two pianofortes and orchestra in C, and others. Mozart figures with equal acceptance in both classical and miscellaneous programs. Several works by Brahms and Schubert also appear. Saturday evenings present varied programs. The one which ends the season on October 22 should be a brilliant affair, for Harold Samuel is to play Bach's piano concerto No. 1 in D minor, and Carmen Hill and John Coates are the vocalists.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Saved by Pocahontas

John Smith in Virginia, 1608

There is great stir in the Indian village of Weramocomoco. A white man, one of those who recently sailed from the underworld and founded a town of their own on the Powhatan River, has been captured and led hither. The Emperor, who is the greatest king in all the world, will punish him for his high-handed behavior. He will not look so brave and proud then, even though he be a great fighter who for a while held at bay single-handed over 200 warriors. When he has been disposed of, the medicine-men say, all the English will grow discouraged and sail away again.

John Smith stands in the center of a crowd of fierce-eyed warriors. Women and children behind them strive to get a glimpse of the stranger. They are all scantily clothed with bits of skin and strings of beads. The men have the right side of their heads shaven bare so that their hair will not interfere with their bowstrings, while from the left side a long lock hangs down their shoulder.

At last Powhatan is prepared to receive his prisoner, and Smith is led into a long, narrow hut covered with skins. He is greeted with a shout from the assembled multitude. At the upper end of the hut, before a fire, upon a seat like a bedstead, sits the great king. He is half enveloped in a garment of raccoon skins, the tails hanging around him like a skirt. An Indian maiden sits on either side of him, and down both walls squat two rows of warriors, as many women behind them with their heads and shoulders painted bright red, white beads about their necks, and feathers, bird down, bones, and other pretty ornaments in their hair.

Powhatan gazes upon the Englishman with a grave and majestic countenance, quite remarkable, thinks the latter, in a naked savage. Then he welcomes him with kindly words and huge wooden platters of venison and maize bread, while the Queen of Appamattuck, no less, is appointed to bring him water to wash his hands and a bunch of feathers to dry them on.

Conversation is very difficult, neither possessing more than a few words of the other's language, but by much drawing of lines in the earth, waving of arms and other pantomime they understand something of each other's intent. Powhatan is anxious to know why the English have come to Jamestown and whether they intend to take the country away from the rightful owners. Smith invents excuses, saying that the Spaniards had driven them ashore and they then came up the river looking for fresh water and were compelled to stay until their father, Captain Newport, came with his great ships and took them away again.

"Why do you push so far up my river?" asks the chief.

"I hear that there is another salt water farther west, a back sea on the other side the main, which leads to India," explains Smith. "Also," goes on the wily prisoner, "we intend to revenge ourselves upon your enemies, the Monocans, for the hurt they have done to us."

After much deliberation the king begins to describe all his "Countreys beyond the Falls," their wealth and people, which the captain listens to gravely. Then he tells of Europe and his own kingdom, of his king's innumerable great ships, of the noise of trumpets and the ways they have of fighting under Captain Newport, who is the Mowraman or king of all the waters. Powhatan looks very much impressed and he and his counselors engage in a long pow-wow. Captain Smith sits before him, stroking his long beard with outward composure but much inward trepidation. Of course they have taken away his pistols and sword, but he has been through too many perilous adventures to become alarmed over a new one. Perhaps Sir had the sailor never saw so many strange lands nor had so many thrilling experiences as did this English traveler, soldier, and explorer.

The warriors suddenly spring to their feet and seize him. But at that moment he becomes aware of a feminine voice pleading and protesting, and turning his head with an effort, sees a comely young girl clinging to Powhatan. The king presently shows her away and orders the savage to strike. But she leaps past the warriors and throwing her arms about the victim lays her own little head upon his. At this there is a greater uproar than ever. But the captain is jerked to his feet and handed over to the girl as her slave, to make her bells, beads and copper, and her father hatchets, as he explains. It is Pocahontas, the king's dearest daughter, who, although only 12 years of age, is the fairest and most gentle of all his children. And the brave Englishman is filled with gratitude and humility and decides that there is nothing he won't do to reward this lovely girl for her heroic deed, while the Indians gaze upon him with greater awe than ever.

Thus the Indian princess not only saved the life of Captain Smith, but eventually the lives of all the early settlers of Virginia by warning them of intended treachery and sending them supplies. As Captain Smith writes it: "Now ever once in four or five days, Pocahontas with her attendants brought him so much provision, that saved many of their lives, that else for all this had starved with hunger. His relation of the plenty he had seen, especially at Weramocomoco, and of the state and bounty of Powhatan (which till that time was unknown).

"Thus you may see what difficulties still crossed any good endeavor; and the good successes of the business being thus off brought to the very period of destruction; yet you see by what strange means God hath delivered it."



Dudley, himself, had to stop to laugh, but Shag worked on

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Common Buzzard

Many years ago the common buzzard was an applicable name for this fine bird when it occurred commonly throughout the greater part of the British Isles. Fortunately there still remain certain districts in the southwestern counties, Wales, parts of Scotland and Ireland, where this bird finds a home suited to its welfare. It loves the wild solitude of the forests, and lofty cliffs by the seashore, where it may still be met with in some numbers, especially along the rugged precipitous rock-bound coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall, also in Wales, as well as in some of the great deer forests of Scotland.

The buzzard is one of the larger birds; both in appearance and habits it very closely resembles a small eagle, for which it might readily be mistaken. By the ease and grace of its soaring flight it surpasses all other British birds. On several occasions I have watched these beautiful birds sailing majestically over the wild headlands of the Devon and Cornwall coasts, and have seen them ascend to a great height by means of a series of a few wing strokes at regular intervals; after each series the bird sails round and round on fully expanded wings for about three times in a perfect spiral upward course; in this manner it is able to attain a very great elevation until it appears as a tiny black speck in the clear blue summer sky; it then soars round in great circles and gradually disappears from view. Although at such a height above the earth, the buzzard then searches the ground for its food, as it is possessed of extraordinarily keen vision.

In the autumn months buzzards may occasionally be seen passing over England from the north on migration. Year after year the buzzard returns to the same nest. The nest is invariably built in the most inaccessible place, and at a considerable height, usually the largest trees of the forest are selected. In captivity buzzards become very tame, but they must have access to plenty of water, as they are fond of bathing.

The Little Dog's Playmates

The Little-bit-of-a-dog was busy. He was playing with Mr. Fly. And Mr. Fly flew so high in the air that the Little-bit-of-a-dog thought he was not playing quite fair. Just as the Little-bit-of-a-dog was almost up to Mr. Fly, Mr. Fly would circle around his head most teasingly, and then fly the other way! But the Little-bit-of-a-dog was a good sportsman. He would spring around and jump quickly after Mr. Fly, landing with a heavy thud—only to find that Mr. Fly was not there. But from up near the ceiling came a playful little,

"Bzzzz-zzzzz-zzzzz," which, in fly language, means, "See if you can jump up here!"

The Little-bit-of-a-dog in his eager-

ness jumped as high as he could, and landed again on the floor. Then, pricking up his ears smartly, and pointing his funny little nose in the air quite pertly, he said,

"Whooof, whoof, grrrrrrr." "Which is dog language for, 'I can't get up. Won't you please come down?'"

"Here I come, then," answered Mr. Fly as he cut through the air. But just then the door opened and Aunt Nan appeared.

"Why, Mr. Fly," she said, "what are you doing in here?" And as she opened the door again Mr. Fly flew out into the bright sunshine.

"And you Little-bit-of-a-dog," went on Aunt Nan, "don't you know Bettie will soon be home from school?"

Then the Little-bit-of-a-dog went to the window to watch for Bettie, his little mistress. Only once did Mr. Fly buzz against the window, and then the Little-bit-of-a-dog heard his cry, "So you didn't catch me after all, did you?" And the Little-bit-of-a-dog answered,

"Wow-wow-wow; wow-wow-wow-wow-wow," which means, "No, but there comes my mistress now. She will play with me, and won't jump up in the air and leave me."

Doll Chairs for the Doll House

If you have a horse-chestnut tree in your yard, watch for the horse-chestnuts to ripen this fall and gather some. Sort out those that are flat on one side and bring into the house because these are the ones you want to use for chairs for your doll house. Take a chestnut that is nice and large and smooth and put four pins into the rounded side to make legs. Then set this chestnut down on its four legs and put a row of pins, close together, around one half of the top side. These pins will be the back and arms of your chair and you can push them in as far as you like, so that your chair will have a high or low back, as you wish.

Next get some red or white twine or bright colored yarn and weave it back and forth and around the pins and when the back is woven solid tie the end of your string or yarn around one pin. The chair is all finished now, ready for a doll to sit in and enjoy it. You can make very pretty chairs by using different colored yarns for backs as red, white and blue or pink and green or yellow and white.

Little Moon, It's Time to Rise

Little moon, it's time to rise Above the pasture bars. Where all the evening primroses Are blooming for the stars, And all the lovely, evening things Are coming out to see, And little moon, I hope that you Will come up, soon, to me.

The Pathfinders

Jane wondered why her brother had asked permission to sleep in the hammock under the trees instead of on the sleeping porch with the rest of the family. Mother had laughingly given her consent though she said Jim might tumble out when he turned over and the birds would take him for a comrade and waken him very early. But Jim took a pillow and a blanket and his book on woodcraft and went out to the hammock. When Jane awoke to find the sun streaming through the trees and the birds calling a merry good morning she ran to look at the hammock but Jim was nowhere to be seen. Neither did Shag, the collie, come to her whistle.

Just as the family sat down to breakfast, Jim and Shag came running in, happy and hungry. Jim nodded to his mother with a mysterious air and Jane could hardly wait to hear what it all meant. She was sure Jim had planned some game which would include herself and little Dudley, who lived next door. As soon as breakfast was over Jim gave the Indian call, which was the signal for the day's play to begin, and Dudley came running to meet the brother and sister. Jim explained his plan. He had been reading in his woodcraft book "that city-bred people were not half observant enough to enjoy the beauties of nature. The Indians had the seeing eye, and the hearing ear which told them the story of the woods. Like Hiawatha, who was so friendly with the creatures of the woods that 'he learned their names and all their secrets,' all boys and girls should train their eyes to see and understand the signs of the forest. For a first lesson in sharp eyes, Jim had made two trails, one of white sticks from which the bark had been peeled, for Dudley to follow, and one of bits of paper held in place by twigs stuck in the ground about three feet apart, for Jane to trace. Each would find a treasure at the end of the trail and a surprise which Jim and Shag would be waiting to share.

"O, I love surprises!" said Jane, clapping her hands.

"I like to dig for treasures better," said Dudley. "Let's start!"

Joyously the children and the dog set out through the fragrant woods where, many years ago, the Indians had blazed their trails and hunted their game. It was very still and cool in the leafy shadows, and the woods seemed strangely empty. At first it was slow work searching out the white marks. Dudley was quicker than Jane at it and he pointed out many of her brown twigs flying the bit of paper before she noticed them. The two trails ran side by side for a time and the pathfinders took pleasure in finding each other's pointers while Jim and Shag followed at a little distance calling encouragement. Once Shag put his nose to the ground, sniffing, and started up the trail. He needed no white trail marks to show him that Jim had been this way. But Jim called

him away and Dudley and Jane were left to work out the trail which led to the hidden treasure.

The trails branched apart and the children lost sight of each other. Jane found that her eyes were growing sharper with practice. It was easy now to catch sight of her pointers and she saw, too, that the woods which had seemed so empty and breathless were not empty at all, but alive with little creatures, peering at her from leaf and shadow, or scurrying away from her steps. Twice a little brown toad hopped almost under her feet, and once she caught sight of a saucy chipmunk, and laughed as he stopped to chatter fussily. Just then Dudley came up and they compared notes of what they had seen.

"I dug down to get a fern root to take to mother, and I found a cat's-eye toad burrowed way under the ground!" said Dudley. "And did you see the crowd of pink toadstools back there that looked like a flock of doll parasols?"

"I missed those," said Jane. "But I saw three different kinds of butterflies, white ones and yellow ones and reddish brown, and lots of little creatures with gauzy wings. I didn't know anything so tiny could fly so fast!"

"But what do you suppose the treasure will be?" asked Dudley. "The trails merge into one here. Let's hurry on. I wonder if we'll have to dig for the treasure?"

Suddenly both children gave a great shout as they came to a flag made of a white piece of cloth, on which Jim had printed laboriously:

"Ye reward of ye pathfinders will be found by digging two feet into the soil under yon oak three paces from this spot."

At their about Jim and Shag came running out from an opening in the bushes on the bluff. Dudley was already digging eagerly, standing with legs wide apart, making the dirt fly with his bare hands. This was too much for Shag, who loved the digging game. With a joyous bark he set to work beside Dudley, and Jane and Jim laughed at the way the dirt flew. Dudley himself, had to stop to laugh, but Shag worked on. Dudley reached down into the hole and drew out, an inch at a time, a great tin box—the hamper which had supplied so many automobile trips with delightful refreshments.

"You've found the treasure!" called Jim. "Now for the surprise!"

He led the way to an opening in the bushes and Jane and Dudley, carrying the hamper, stopped at the entrance with "ohs" of astonishment. Here in a circle of bushy trees Jim had made a cozy nest lined with grasses and supplied with three seats of branches to sit upon. And here they could lie on their backs and gaze up into the summer sky, shut off from the world, when they had had their lunch, which was the contents of the treasure.

"We'll name it 'The House of the Winds,'" said Jim, "and it belongs to the trail makers and pathfinders."

A Word or Two About Pageants

I wonder if you have ever thought, as you have watched the circus parade go by, or looked on at a May Day or a Labor Day procession, what an old, old custom you were looking at.

Time was, hundreds of years ago, in England, when this kind of thing was almost the only kind of theater the people had, only the tableaux on moving platforms, drawn by horses, as we have them today, were real scenes from real plays. They were called miracle plays, and each scene was called a pageant. "In many English towns," says one writer, "the plays became an important municipal affair. At Chester, York, Beverley, Newcastle, Norwich, Lincoln, Coventry, Worcester—I wonder if you know where all those places are—and elsewhere, they were given annually by the various 'craft guilds.' It was very common for each craft to make itself responsible for a single scene of the play, and to perform it on a movable stage or 'pageant' at various stations in the streets of the city."

They were very different from the pageants as we know it today, but you can trace a likeness, can't you?

Sing a Song of Roses

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sing a song of roses; Summer days are here; Sing a song of cloudless skies, Soft and blue and clear.

The blackbird's blithely whistling, The lark in on the wing, The sunshine pours a golden flood, Over everything.

The air is full of fragrance From the perfumed flowers, Bees are humming busily "Through the happy hours."

Insect choirs chant o'er and o'er Their drowsy, droll refrain; Sing a song of all things gay, Summer's here again.

The Artillery Fern

There is a curious and wonderful little plant, so rare that few people have ever seen it outside of botanists' collections, which is called the "artillery fern." This flower behaves in a very strange fashion when it is dipped in water. The branch of fern, covered with its small, red seed, when held up to the light after being dipped in water, resists the action of the water upon it in a funny way. First one tiny bud will explode suddenly with a sharp crack, scattering its yellow dust into the air. Then another bud will burst in the same way, until the entire branch will be covered with exploding buds, like miniature cannon. A sharp "crack!" followed by a wee puff of smoke! This always occurs after the plant is watered.

Three Frogs

Three little frogs lived in a lovely lake all bordered with shady ferns and bright flowering plants. There were blue forget-me-nots, golden king-cups, yellow buttercups and white daisies, and lovely cool stretches of velvety green grass to hop about on when they took an airing. If you stood on top of the highest bank of the lake and looked into its still depths you could see quite clearly how beautifully it was lined with all shades of blue. Altogether it was a very lovely home.

One day as they sat sunning themselves, they were attracted by the merry twitterings of a number of sparrows, who had come to enjoy a sand bath on the path close by, and as they talked quite loudly the frogs could hear all they said—and they seemed to have plenty to say—of all the wonderful things they saw each day. One sparrow said he had flown and flown right away to where that high tower was and had sat on the golden weather cock from whence he could see—oh!—such a lot of the world! Another sparrow said she had been right away to a most beautiful garden full of trees laden with delicious fruits. That was seeing the world if you like! Another said he'd found such a cozy home in the eaves of a house, where little children came and fed him daily with crumbs. And then away they all flew with whirling wings:

All except one bird.

The frogs looked at each other. They had listened to all these wonders and each thought how nice it would be if they, too, could see a little of this big world. So one of them addressed Mrs. Sparrow. "Madam," said he politely, "can you advise us how we should begin our travels in order to see the beautiful world you talk of?"

"Why, yes," Mrs. Sparrow began, "if you would fly to—"

"But we can't fly," interrupted the three little frogs with one voice.

"But you can hop—see like this—"

here she hopped lightly along the pathway—"and if you went on hopping you could get almost anywhere."

"And then?" asked the three eagerly.

"Why, then you'd get to the top of that big mountain yonder, and you could then see all you wanted of the world and select the best place for a home to settle in."

"What a delightful plan," assented the frogs, and they decided to put it into execution at once. They thanked Mrs. Sparrow, who flew away, after expressing the hope that she would meet them again some day and hear all about their adventures.

It was a brilliant plan—this journey round the big world. They would start at once—this bright, sunny day.

Hop, hop, hop—oh, how they hopped! It was very pleasant, too, while they were on the smooth green lawns that surrounded their lake or crossing nice clean roads, and great fun wriggling their way through scented bushes; but after hopping several hours in strange places they were glad to stop beside a cool flat slab of stone. A beetle lived under it, and when she came out to see what all the croaking was about the three travelers asked her if she could recommend them to any lodgings for the night.

She told them there was a nice pool just across the way where they'd be sure to be comfortable. It was not much more than a mere puddle, nothing like their own beautiful lake, but it did very well for just a night. Early next morning they continued their journey.

Every day there was some kind enough to show them the way, but really it seemed as if they would never get there, till at last, after much hopping, they came to the foot of the mountain. Oh! what a high place to climb, but what wonderful views they would have at the top—and this encouraged them to climb up and up—and at last they reached the very top. It was a very bright, sunny morning and the frogs gazed eagerly about.

First they turned to the east, but saw nothing but a golden mist. A great yellow globe seemed to be shining straight at them. Evidently there was nothing else to be seen on that side. Then they turned to the north. A great plain stretched before them, reaching to the end of the sky, it seemed. True, there was much grass that would do well for cattle, but not exactly suited to their requirements. They turned to the south. Here a great big white city spread itself— with broad, paved streets and crowds of busy people hurrying to and fro. There were no green trees or lakes that they could see. No! This wasn't at all an ideal spot to choose for a home, though, no doubt, it was very, very grand. They turned away, feeling rather disappointed, till one frog reminded the others that there was still one more side to be looked at, and the three eagerly hopped to where they could get a good view of the west.

"Oh!" said all three together, "oh! what a beautiful land. We really couldn't do better than to settle down there for good and all!"

There, right in front of them, was a lovely lake glistening and sparkling like a big diamond in the brilliant sunshine. Soft mosses and ferns and flowers bordered its banks. Certainly this was the very place for them and the great thing now was to get there as quickly as possible. There seemed no difficulty in getting along this time. Hop, hop, hop, straight as the crow flies and in an incredibly short time the three travelers arrived at the lovely lake land.

"Hullo!" chirped Mrs. Sparrow, "Back again!"

"Back again!" the three frogs looked at each other in amazement— Yes, home again! Their own beautiful home! They had never realized its beauties before. They needed to go right to the fountain top to see what home really was!

THE HOME FORUM

A Blackbird's Song

Evening over fields of cloud
In sombre beauty came,
Washing the slumbering trees with mist
And the tall spires with flame.
Then from one of the still trees
Like drops that run along
The glossy faces of green leaves,
Fell a blackbird's song.
—Martin Armstrong.

An Evening's Talk on Literature

As an introduction to the volume, "My First Book," Jerome K. Jerome gives this bit of conversation with a youngster, on the subject of literature:

"Please, sir," he said, "could you tell me the right time?"

"Twenty minutes to eight," I replied, looking at my watch.

"Oh," he remarked. Then added for my information after a pause: "I haven't got to be in till half-past eight."

"After that," we fell back into our former silence, and sat watching the murky twilight, he at his end of the park seat, I at mine.

"And do you live far away?" I asked, lest he having miscalculated, the short legs might be hard put to it.

"Oh no, only ever there," he answered, indicating with a sweep of his arm the northern half of London where it lay darkening behind the chimney-fringed horizon; "I often come and sit here."

"It seemed an odd pastime for so very small a citizen. And what makes you like to come and sit here?" I said.

"Oh, I don't know," he replied, "I think."

"And what do you think about?"

"Oh—oh, lots of things."

"He inspected me, shyly out of the corner of his eye, but, satisfied apparently by the scrutiny, he sidled up a little nearer."

"And do you like the evening time?" I inquired.

"Yes," he answered, "don't you?"

"Yes, I like it too," I admitted. "But tell me why you like it, then I will tell you why I like it."

"Oh," he replied, "things come to you."

"What things?" I asked.

"Again his critical eye passed over me, and it raised me in my own conceit to find that again the inspection contented him, he evidently feeling satisfied that here was a man to whom another gentleman might speak openly and without reserve."

"He wriggled sideways, slipping his hands beneath him and sitting on them."

"Oh, fancies," he explained, "I'm going to be an author when I grow up, and write books."

"Then I knew why it was that the night of his little figure had drawn me out of my path to sit beside him, which pained me for the moment, until I found that of all my conferees, excepting only Mr. Stevenson, he was equally ignorant, he having lived with the heroes and heroines of the past, the new man and the new woman, the new paths and the new punnour being alike unknown to him."

"Scott and Dumas and Victor Hugo were his favourites," Gulliver's Travels, Robinson Crusoe, Don Quixote, and the Arabian Nights, he knew almost by heart, and these we discussed, exchanging many pleasant and profitable ideas upon the same. But the psychological novel, I gathered, was not to his taste. He liked "real stories," he told me; naively unconscious of the satire, "where people did things."

"I used to read silly stuff once," he confessed humbly, "Indian tales and that sort of thing, you know, but Mama said I'd never be able to write if I read that rubbish."

"So you gave it up," I concluded for him.

"Yes," he answered. "But a little sigh of regret, I thought, escaped him at the same time."

"And what do you read now?" I asked.

"I'm reading Marlowe's plays and De Quincey's Confessions (he called him Quinsy) just now," was his reply.

"And do you understand them?" I queried.

"Fairly well," he answered. "Then added more hopefully, 'Mama says I'll get to like them better as I go on.'"

"Mama says that every work worth doing is difficult," he replied, "and that it doesn't matter what career we choose there are difficulties and disappointments to be overcome, and that I must work very hard."

"Only one thing in the slightest daunted him, and that was the weakness of his spelling."

"And I suppose," he asked, "you must spell very well indeed to be an author?"

"I explained to him, however, that this falling was generally met by a little judicious indistinctness of calligraphy, and all obstacles thus removed, the business of a literary gent seemed to him an exceptionally pleasant and joyous one."

"Mama says it is a noble calling," he confided to me, "and that anyone ought to be very proud and glad to be able to write books, and that one ought to be awfully good if one's going to be an author, so as to be worthy to help and teach others."

"And do you try to be awfully good, Valentine?" I inquired.

"Yes," he answered; "but it's awfully hard, you know. I don't think anybody could ever be quite good—until," he corrected himself, "they were grown up."

"And what else does your Mama say about literature, Valentine?" I asked.

"He tucked his hands underneath him, as before, and sat swinging his short legs."

"Oh—oh lots of things," he answered vaguely.

"Yes," I persisted.

"Oh, that—," he repeated it slowly, recalling it word for word as he went on, "that he who can write a great book is greater than a king; that a good book is better than a good sermon; that the gift of being able to write is given to anybody in trust, and that an author should never forget that he is God's servant."

"I thought of the chatter of the clubs, and could not avoid a smile."

and why the little serious face had seemed so familiar to me, as of some one I had once known long ago.

"So we talked of books and book-men. He told me how, having been born on the fourteenth of February, his name had come to be Valentine, though privileged parties, as for example Aunt Emma, and Mr. Dawson, and Cousin Naomi, had shortened it to Val, and Mama would sometimes call him Pickaninny, but that was only when they were quite alone. In return I confided to him my name, and discovered that he had never heard it.

"And have you ever tried writing anything?" I asked him. Of course he had, what need to question! And it was, strange to say, a story about a little boy who lived with his mother and aunt, and who went to school.

"It is sort of," he explained, "sort of auto-bio-graphical, you know."

"And what does Mama think of it?" was my next question, after we had discussed the advantages of drawing upon one's own personal experiences for one's material.

"Mama thinks it is very clever—in parts," he told me.

In the sun the tons and tons of pay dirt which had been turned over pound by pound in the concentrating of its treasure. Some of the old cabins still stood. It was all deserted now, save for the few who kept trail for the freighters, or who filled the restricted bottom-lands of the flats. Road-runners raked away down the paths; squirrels scurried over worn-out places; jays screamed and chattered in and out of the abandoned cabins. Strange and shy little creatures and birds, reassured by the silence of many years, had ventured to take to



"Landscape," by J. H. Twachtman

Courtesy of the Knoedler Galleries, New York

Twachtman, Exquisite Landscapist

The four artists (excluding Whistler, who was a cosmopolitan) I would suggest as the outstanding American artists of the past are Gilbert Stuart, Winslow Homer, Twachtman, and Ryder.

A good Gilbert Stuart is high up in the first class in modern painting. In delicacy and surety of drawing, in quality and tenderness, in intimate handling of paint, a good Gilbert Stuart can be hung beside the best Romney, Hoppner, or Lawrence and sometimes beside Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Winslow was an old Master in his lifetime. If a collection of his works could be shown today, say at Paris, I believe he would be hailed as the greatest painter of the sea that art has known. And not only the sea. His water colors are superb. Nothing stronger than "A Wall, Nassau," and "The Bather" has been done, and as for "Tornado, Bahamas," the way the bluish trees have been indicated with simple sweeps of the brush is a tour de force that places him in a class by himself.

Twachtman is at the other pole to Winslow Homer's strength. He is all delicacy, yet a delicacy that is never weak. A sensitive and exquisite landscapist was John H. Twachtman, and I can speak of his work unreservedly because I have had the privilege of studying it carefully. —C. Lewis Hind, "Art and I."

In Bret Harte Land

"The country went on changing," Stewart Edward White tells us in "The Mountains." "The change was always imperceptible, as is growth, or the stealthy advance of autumn through the woods. From moment to moment one could detect no alteration. Something intangible was taken away; something imperceptible added. At the end of an hour we were in the oaks and sycamores; at the end of two we were in the pines and low mountains of Bret Harte's Fort-Nine."

"The wagon-trail felt ever farther and farther into the hills. It had not been used as a stage-route for years, but the freighting kept it deep with dust, that whirled and twisted and crawled lazily knee-high to our horses, like a living creature. We felt the swing and sweep of the route. The boldness of its stretches, the freedom of its reaches for the opposite slope, the wide curve of its horseshoes, all filled us with the breath of an expansion which as yet the broad low country only suggested."

"Everything here was reminiscent of long ago. The very names hinted stories of the Argonauts. Coarse Gold Gulch, Grub Gulch, Fine Gold Post-Office in turn we passed. Occasionally, with a fine round dash into the open, the trail drew one side to the stage-station. The huge stables, the wide corrals, the low living-houses, each shut in its dooryard of blazing riotous flowers, were all familiar. Only lacked the old-fashioned Concord coach, from which to descend Jack Hamlin or Judge Starbottle. As for Miller, she was there, sunbonnet and all."

"Down in the gulch bottoms were the old placer diggings. Elaborate little ditches for the deflection of water, long cradles for the separation of gold, decayed rockers, and shining

themselves the engines of man's industry.

"Now the trees grew bigger, and the hills more impressive. We should call them mountains in the East. Pines covered them to the top, straight slender pines with voices. The little flats were planted with great oaks. When we rode through them, they shut out the hills, so that we might have imagined ourselves in the level wooded country. There insisted the effect of limitless tree-grown plains, which the warm drowsy sun, the park-like landscape, corroborated. And yet the contrast of the clear atmosphere and the sharp air equally insisted on the mountains. It was a strange and delicious double effect, a contradiction of natural impressions, a negation of our right to generalize from previous experience."

"Always the trail wound up and up. Never was it steep; never did it command an outlook. Yet we felt that at last we were rising, were leaving the level of the inferno, were nearing the threshold of the high country."

"Mountain peoples came to the edges of their clearings and gazed at us, responding solemnly to our salutations. They dwelt in cabins and held to agriculture and the herding of the wild mountain cattle. From them we heard of the high country to which we were bound. They spoke of it as you or I would speak of interior Africa, as something inconceivably remote, to be visited only by the adventurous, an uninhabited realm of vast magnitude and unknown dangers. In the same way they spoke of the plains. Only the narrow pine-clad strip between the two and six thousand feet of elevation they felt to be their natural environment. In it they found the proper conditions for their existence. Out of it those conditions lacked. They were as much a localized product as are certain plants which occur only at certain altitudes. Also were they densely ignorant of trails and routes outside of their own districts."

"All this, you will understand, was in what is known as the low country. The landscape was still brown; the streams but trickles; sage-brush quaked whistled on the side hills. But one day we came suddenly into the big pines and rocks; and that very night we made our first camp in a meadow typical of the mountains we had dreamed about."

A Falling of Autumn Leaves

Leaves fall,
Brood leaves,
Yellow leaves streaked with brown.
They fall,
Flutter,
Fall again.
The brown leaves,
And the streaked yellow leaves,
Loosen on their branches
And drift slowly downward.
One,
One, two, three,
One, two, five.
All Venice is a falling of autumn leaves.
Brown,
And yellow streaked with brown.
Blue-black the sky over Venice,
With a pricking of yellow stars.
There is no moon.
And the waves push darkly against
the prow
Of the gondola.
Coming from Malamocco
And streaming toward Venice.
—Amy Lowell.

Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MATERIALISM and slavery go hand in hand. One begets the other. Both are the finite conception of the human mind, and the human mind, the suppositional opposite of the one Mind, God, knows nothing but bondage, the limitation and captivity of its own unreality. No matter which way it turns, it is confronted by the barrier of finity. Hence, because bondage and limitation are the direct opposite of liberty, the human concept falls far short of the divine idea which alone is liberty. Indeed it is only as the human mind gives way before the understanding of the one divine Mind that liberty is really attained. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sums up the whole question on pages 225 and 226 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "Men and women of all climes and races are still in bondage to material sense, ignorant how to obtain their freedom. The rights of man were vindicated in a single section and on the lowest plane of human life, when African slavery was abolished in our land. That was only prophetic of further steps towards the banishment of a world-wide slavery, based on higher planes of existence and under more subtle and depraving forms."

Liberty is the right of each individual to prove through practical demonstration man's inalienable relationship to God. It is clear, therefore, that whatever would tend to obscure the understanding of man's conscious relationship to Mind must be destroyed, that liberty may be actually established in fact and deed. And it is equally clear, since God is the center and circumference of being, the one Ego, that whatever would attempt to hide man's oneness with this eternal Ego is nothing in the world but a false sense, a misconception of what is actually true. Now it is just this false sense, this misconception of the true, with which the human mind has deluded itself. Hence the necessity of awakening from a material and false sense of existence to the spiritual and true consciousness of being. Christ Jesus put the whole matter clearly and definitely when he said, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." But to the man immersed in materialism, the Master's meaning is no more understood than it was by Nicodemus, for, as Jesus added in reply to Nicodemus' puzzled question, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." Exactly in proportion as an individual actually acknowledges in practice man's spiritual existence, as the pure conception of Mind, just in that degree is the material sense of existence relinquished and liberty established in demonstration. The spiritual recognition of man's true status is what the Master spoke of as being "born again." It is the spiritualization of thought, energy, and desire.

The difference, of course, between liberty and slavery is just the difference between Spirit and matter. One is true; the other is unreal. And it is because the human mind would so determinedly declare that matter is actual that it finds it so difficult to grasp, even in a degree, the real significance of liberty, which is the concomitant of the aliveness of Spirit. The human mind, being the suppositional opposite of the divine and the true Mind, sees only perverted concepts of reality; hence its concept of liberty, like its concept of everything else, is imperfect. In fact, only too often the human interpretation of liberty, as worked out in practice, has degenerated into nothing more nor less than license, which is the very antithesis of liberty, for license would assume that there is sensation in matter, that there is a mind apart from the one Mind, Spirit, while liberty, rightly conceived, is the demonstration of the spiritual fact that there is actually nothing to which man can be in bondage, since God and His manifestation is All-in-all, and man, as God's expression, is governed and controlled absolutely by divine Principle, the one supreme power.

The dividing line between liberty and license has ever been a difficult distinction for the human mind. Every individual desires liberty. But moreover there is pleasure in liberty. That is the pleasure in matter. Only too ready to part with the so-called pangs of matter, the human mind hugs tightly its belief of material pleasure, and stubbornly resists any attempt to destroy this illusion. What the human mind does not remember, however, does not like to remember, is the fact that it is impossible to destroy the so-called pain of the senses and still have the so-called pleasure of the senses. It was just this that Paul warned the Galatians against, when, in that clear and metaphysical analysis of spiritual liberty, he admonished, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." And again, "For brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another. . . . Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh." Mrs. Eddy reminds us, on page 223 of Science and Health, "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit."

Christian Science, in revealing to the world the true nature of God and

of man's relationship to Him, has given the one sure basis on which liberty can be demonstrated and perpetuated,—the oneness of God and His spiritual idea, man. Only by proving the absolute nothingness of matter, and the finite sense of existence to which the world has been in bondage, and the consequent aliveness of God and His idea, can liberty and all that it includes be actually consummated. When, through one's demonstrable understanding of true spiritual selfhood, one's material sense of existence gives way to the spiritual, then the true basis of reality, the Principle of universal liberty, is realized, and man is found in sole allegiance to his creative Principle, infinite Spirit. Only as this spiritual life-basis is understood and demonstrated can the world be freed from the bondage of false beliefs and reach the goal of limitless good wherein man and the universe are found in absolute harmony in the liberty of spiritual perfection, acknowledging and expressing Mind's supreme control of its own idea.

In the Bazaars at Tunis

As a rule the souks are shut and empty of their inhabitants just after the last muezzin (call to prayer), which is a sundown. The big gates which separate the guilds and divisions of the souks are locked and carefully guarded by night watchmen, who sleep on the projecting roofs just opposite.

There are ten distinct sections in the bazaars, only distinguishable to the foreigner by the different trades and people. The Jewish quarter is of course easily recognizable; their chief trades are tailoring and curio-selling. There is one open square in the Jewish quarter which has low table-like benches in it where Eastern traders in untutored precious stones bring their wares and wait for the Jewish merchants to come and examine them. . . . Each section of the souks has its Amin or grand master, a sort of justice of the peace, whose duty it is to keep order and settle all the trade disputes which occur in his district. This he does most admirably, for in the souks you seldom hear a word of discord even amongst the Jews; the Arabs of course are too indifferent and dignified to quarrel, and have absolutely no commercial jealousy. The cleanliness, dignity, order, and coolness of the souks are their chief charm. It is such a relief to step out of the glaring intensity of the white city into the stillness and checkered light and shade of the bazaars. They are roofed over with dark wood, but not so closely as to keep out all light and air, yet just close enough to give that sense of mystery and repose which the Arab loves. . . .

But last night the bazaars were a blaze of light and colour and a busy and humming with life all a high of bees in mid-June. Every hole-in-the-wall shop was open and characteristically decorated and full to overflowing with all sorts and conditions of men (I speak literally, of course), all in their gala dress. The city Arab who spends his day in his dark shop is pale and delicate-looking, but there is such a strange mixture of blood here that the flesh-tint varies from the beautiful ivory tone of a freshly peeled almond, to the grate-polish black of the African nigger, who is descended from the pure Sudanese. The true Arab, when he is exposed to the African sun, soon becomes the colour of your best brown top-boots. I like him like that.

The shops as a rule are so small, except those belonging to the wealthy carpet-merchants, or Jew furniture and curio dealers, that they are little more than cupboards with just room enough on the floor for the merchant to sit cross-legged like a Turk, surrounded by his stock-in-trade. To see what that stock consists of is quite impossible, as everything is folded up and packed away as closely as sheets in a linen-cupboard. Articles are manufactured as well as sold in these bazaars, for almost every native trade is represented here. The shops are all raised up four or five feet from the level of the streets (which are no smoother, by the way, than the streets of Pompeii), and most of them have narrow seats like mounting-stones at each side of the open fronts for customers to sit on and for idlers to enjoy their rest; for the native Tunisian does not only go to the bazaar to shop or to do his business, it is his club and home during the day time. So these seats, especially at the perfume-shops, are the favourite gossiping-stools, and are rarely unoccupied. If the Tunisian had to state in Who's Who what his principal places of amusement and attraction were, I feel sure he would say his barber's, his Turkish bath, and his coffee-house,—and these are all inside the bazaars. When the owner of a shop or a youthful apprentice wishes to enter it, he catches hold of a rope which hangs just over the front counter (if it has one) and swings himself up and drops like a bird into his well-lined nest. "By the Waters of Carthage," by Norma Lorimer.

The Best Companions

Give me leave to enjoy myself; that place that does contain my books, the best companions is to me a glorious court, where hourly I converse with the old sages and philosophers; and sometimes, for variety, I confer with kings and emperors, and weigh their counsels; calling their victories, if unjustly got, unto a strict account, and, in my fancy, deface their ill-placed statues. Can I then part with such constant pleasures, to embrace uncertain vanities? No; be it your care to augment your heap of wealth; it shall be mine to increase in knowledge. —F. Beaumont, J. Fletcher.

Such Are the Ones Most Needed

To practically enter politics is an important part of American personalism. To every young man, north and south, earnestly studying these things, I should here, as an offset to what I have said in former pages, now also say, that maybe to views of very large scope, after all, perhaps the political (perhaps the literary and sociological) America goes best about its development its own way—sometimes, to temporary sight, appalling enough. It is the fashion among dilettanti and fops (perhaps I myself am not guiltless), to decry the whole formulation of the active politics of America, as beyond redemption, and to be carefully kept away from. See you that you do not fall into this error. America, it may be, is doing very well upon the whole, notwithstanding these antics of the parties and their leaders, these nominalness, and many ignorant ballots, and many elected failures and blatherers. It is the dilettanti, and all who shrink their duty, who are not doing well. As for you, I advise you to enter more strongly yet into politics. I advise every young man to do so. Always inform yourself; always do the best you can; always vote. Disengage yourself from parties. They have been useful, and to some extent remain so; but the floating, uncommitted electors, farmers, clerks, mechanics, the masters of parties—watching aloof, inclining victory this side or that side—such are the ones most needed, present and future. For America, if eligible at all to downfall and ruin, is eligible within herself, not without; for I see clearly that the combined foreign world could not beat her down. But these savage, wolfish parties alarm me. Owning no law but their own will, more and more combative, less and less tolerant of the idea of ensemble and of equal brotherhood, the perfect equality of the States, the ever-overarching American ideas, it behooves you to convey yourself implicitly to no party, nor submit blindly to their dictators, but steadily hold yourself judge and master over all of them.—Walt Whitman, "Democratic Vistas."

White Clouds Chase Each Other

The glittering leaves of the rhododendrons
Balance and vibrate in the cool air;
While in the sky above them
White clouds chase each other.
Like scampering rabbits,
Flashes of sunlight sweep the lawn;
They fling in passing
Patterns of shadow,
Golden and green.
—John Gould Fletcher.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1921

EDITORIALS

Focusing Attention Upon the Aliens

WHAT the State of California has been trying to do this summer, in the effort to find some solution of the problem which is furnished by her alien population, is worth the careful attention of every section of the United States. The effort has involved the application of a new law, under which a \$10 poll tax is being collected from all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship, or who, being eligible, have made no attempt to take out citizenship papers. Moreover, the law requires the registration of every alien in the State, and demands the expulsion therefrom of every alien who has refused or neglected to register. Of course, the position taken by California in the enforcement of this law is rather more advanced than anything that has been generally attempted in the United States; yet registration is one of the practices that is being seriously urged by some of the organizations that have made the immigration problem a subject of protracted study, and it undoubtedly has many advantages to recommend it. There is a reasonable argument, also, supporting the imposition of a special tax on aliens, since they enjoy the protection of the organized government without taking any direct responsibility for it, and are in many instances the cause of more or less expense to the community in addition to whatever is necessary for dealing with citizens.

But the California law has been having at least one questionable effect. It has been stimulating a rush for citizenship merely as a means of avoiding the payment of the \$10 tax. The extraordinary number of applicants for naturalization papers in almost every California county suggests that great numbers of alien residents are more eager to avoid the payment of the new fee than they are to retain their relationship with the countries of their birth. Whether this movement is likely to be of any benefit to California and those who are already citizens there, is a matter of grave doubt. To be sure, among the new applicants are men who have been in the country for many years, and who may even have been generally supposed to be citizens, yet who have never actually had that status. In such cases, no doubt, the acquirement of citizenship is usually proper and desirable, from all points of view. But if the new law is having the effect of establishing, as citizens, any who are either too unfamiliar with the responsibilities imposed by citizenship, or too unappreciative of them to observe the obligations of that status, California may discover that the effects of her legislation will be worse than the conditions which brought it into being. Certainly if an alien be unsympathetic with the main purposes of government as exemplified in the American forms, it will be safer for the state, as it will be for the country, to keep him on as an alien rather than to admit him to all the rights and privileges of the voter. Lack of familiarity with the American system and theory is a characteristic of too many voters in the country already. There is no good in increasing this element, where increase can be easily prevented. But to hurry into citizenship those who may be actually ill-disposed toward a state or the country, and whose views may be influenced by a background altogether dissimilar to that of the majority of those who have composed the good citizenship of the United States heretofore, is little else than folly.

In view of California's present efforts, it is of some interest to cite the words of the president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, D. Chauncy Brewer, who, in three brief studies of the alien problem printed in this newspaper on June 29, June 30 and July 1, made a significant observation with respect to the citizenship privilege. "If citizenship means anything," he said, "it is time that we differentiated between the rights of those who have the privilege, and that part of our alien population who live in our midst, without loyalty to our flag, discharged of the responsibility which rests upon Americans, and unaccountable to anyone." In Mr. Brewer's opinion, aliens should neither be hurried into citizenship, nor be allowed to remain in the country indefinitely or unaccountably. Following out this idea of the matter, he would favor the application to aliens all over the country of a registration policy similar to the one included in the new California law. For years the Civic League for Immigrants has advocated such a method. It is held to be demanded in the interest of public safety, of the control and administration of their own affairs by Americans, and for many economic reasons. The league does not go so far as to advocate anything like the espionage system of Europe. On the other hand, it considers it to be unreasonable for the United States to permit millions of persons, a large proportion of whom are frankly out of touch with United States customs and traditions, to wander at will over the country. Under a proper registration system, such individuals would be virtually listed in an official directory, which would be subject to correction at regular intervals and would make available for proper officials at all times very valuable information, the mere possession of which in official quarters would tend to minimize any activities of non-citizens that might be contrary to the general welfare.

The more this subject is studied, the more obvious becomes the need of a carefully considered policy for dealing with aliens. The time for laxity has gone by. The time for considering immigration wholly in the light of the economic conditions in the country is past. It is high time now to measure the alien population of the United States, present and prospective, for its influence on such great matters as the upholding of the federal Constitution and the perpetuation of the safeguards of personal liberty that are inherent in it. Such things as the liter-

ary test, deliberate Americanization, and the forcing of naturalization, though quite commonly regarded as going a long way to guarantee the country against any untoward effects from the increase of the alien population, are, by Mr. Brewer and other experts, looked upon as the three fallacies which have worked evil in this connection. What is needed, beyond the restriction and registration imposed upon new arrivals by the federal law that recently went into effect, is doubtless more unremitting official cognizance of aliens whenever and wherever present in the country. Such observation as this implies need not constitute either a burden or an annoyance to those aliens whose habits of thought and general activities are beyond criticism, but it should nevertheless be efficacious in weeding out those who are contrarily disposed, at the same time that it conduces to a status of citizenship for all who are not unfitted or indisposed for its obligations and privileges. The new federal law has made a good start in this direction. California's special law carries the movement a little farther. But neither has gone far enough to provide a complete solution of the alien problem now actually confronting the people of the United States.

British Labor and Political Methods

ONE of the most interesting developments in the history of British Labor, during the past decade or so, has been the rise and fall of the industrial method as a means of securing the social and economic betterments which Labor in all countries is quite justly trying to achieve. The years immediately preceding the war were years of much unrest in the Labor world. Trade unionism tended more and more to become actively militant. Small unions amalgamated to form big unions, and these big unions, such as the Transport Workers Union, the National Union of Railwaymen, and the Miners Federation, became steadily more imperative in their demands. To a large extent they were successful, and this success, coupled with the waning prestige of the political Labor party, strengthened enormously the hands of those who insisted upon the efficacy of the industrial method, and who poured contempt on the possibility of any advance by way of the ballot box.

Then came the war, and with it a situation which tended still more to confirm faith in the industrialist policy. Labor everywhere was tremendously in demand, and, with all considerations of cost practically thrown to the winds by employers, able themselves to command enormous profits, Labor found itself in a dominant situation. The merest suggestion of a strike was in many cases sufficient to secure whatever Labor desired, whilst in many others demands were conceded for the asking. The situation was, however, an entirely artificial one, and the moment the armistice was signed, and an attempt was made to replace the industries of the country on a business basis, the inherent weakness of the industrial method began to show itself. Trade unionism, never previously so strong, put forth its utmost effort, with the consequence that strikes followed each other in quick succession, some of them reaching enormous proportions, as in the case of the miners' strike and the railway strike of 1919.

Militant trade unionism, however, attained perhaps the peak of its power last year, when a general strike was threatened in order to prevent the government sending aid to Poland against Russia. But the possibilities contained in such a dictatorship roused many people to regard the question seriously who had, perhaps, not previously recognized the direction in which matters were drifting. This was true even in the ranks of Labor itself, and a steady reaction against extremism, such as found expression in organizations like the Middle Classes Union, set in and has continued practically ever since. The miners' strike, the engineering strike, and the cotton workers' strike, all of which were settled a few weeks ago, seem to have convinced Labor that the industrial method, involving as it does the penalizing, first of all, of the workers themselves, and then of the public, which usually stands their friend, is of no real value, and that the way is, after all, where it has always been, namely through the ballot box and the polling booth.

So it comes about that Labor, in anticipation of a forthcoming general election, is devoting itself with increasing energy to the task of achieving victory at the polls. Labor is, indeed, credited with a determination to contest 500 seats, and is confident of securing, if not an actual majority in the House of Commons, at any rate a party sufficiently strong to control the political situation.

Another Lincoln Memorial

THERE is a commendable tendency, apparently on the increase, to preserve and to dedicate to the uses of the people of the states and the nation, those historical monuments which denote the landmarks in the progress of the United States in working out its destiny. In the eastern portions of the country greater care and attention have been devoted to this effort to preserve such relics, largely because of the realization, at a much earlier period, of the fact that historical value had attached, or would some time attach, to dwellings, churches, halls, and even highways made notable because of the uses to which they had once been put. The tourist from the west, in visiting the east, has been struck by the frequency of tablets and descriptive signboards, and by the pages in guide-books filled with directions and invitations which seem to compel short side trips to points of really great interest. This tourist has probably realized, even if he has not remarked upon, what may have seemed the monopoly which the east has maintained in objects of historical interest. He perhaps has not stopped to consider the fact that places and objects become thus attractive only with the passage of years. Bunker Hill, the Old North Church, Faneuil Hall, and the Bridge at Lexington were not always the objects of interest which they are today. The western visitor would have realized, had he pondered, that in the section of the country from which he hailed, history was in the making, and that in due season there would come, perhaps to his home town, those pleased to pay homage to some spot thereafter to be marked as a monument in the highway of social progress.

Abraham Lincoln could not have foretold, when he

tried uninteresting law cases or made public addresses in the little courthouse in Metamora, Illinois, that one day, because of the regard of a hundred million people for him and the things he was yet to accomplish for humanity, that same little building, long neglected, would be dedicated by the state of his adoption as another simple monument to a man of the people. It is recorded that in the Metamora courthouse Lincoln tried law cases against Stephen A. Douglas and Robert C. Ingersoll. This, apparently, was before the year of the great Lincoln-Douglas debates, held throughout the State of Illinois, and which first brought Lincoln into national prominence as a possible candidate for the presidency. A reading, in the light of all that came after, of the record of those eventful days in the history of Lincoln the lawyer-politician, of the events following the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, of the tremendous advantage thought to have been gained by the defenders of slavery by the decision in the Dred Scott case, is convincing only of the fact that the great emancipator up to that time but dimly discerned the thing which later became his life purpose. He was not of the temperament, even if he was of the conviction, of the eastern abolitionists. He was convinced that slavery was basically wrong, but his determination, then, and somewhat later, seemed to be to prevent the extension of the system into new territory. He could not then have forecast the emergencies which prompted the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

It was not until the year 1859 that Lincoln was seen in the east. Following a brief speaking-tour in Ohio, where he answered claims made by his successful opponent for the senatorship, Mr. Douglas, he was prevailed upon to go to New York, where he found that his reputation as a political orator had preceded him. There he made public addresses also, succeeding in winning the support of the independent press, so called, and that of Horace Greeley, who up to that time had not taken the westerner very seriously. Then followed a visit to New England, the birthplace of the abolition movement. The sagacity and wisdom displayed by Lincoln, in that campaign and thereafter, in steadily cementing the best public sentiment of the entire North in opposition to slavery as an institution, are now known to all men. The crisis in the affairs of the nation came more quickly than even he and those who believed as he did could have suspected. No other man in public life was as ready as he for the tremendous task to be undertaken. He had prepared the way, both for himself and for the country. He had built monuments all along the road from west to east and from north to south. These seemed small at the time, perhaps, but they have grown great in importance since that day, as the material monuments, such as the little courthouse in Metamora, have become landmarks in the path of a nation's progress.

Pageants

THE pageant, there can be no doubt of it, has come to stay. The only cause of surprise with those who have followed one in process of development, from its inception to the great day of its final achievement, is, surely, that it was not thought of before. True, it is customary to speak of the pageant as a revival, and to trace it back through the solemn processions of Coventry or Siena, Bruges or Nuremberg, to the medieval drama and the early mystery plays. There is, of course, a likeness. In the different episodes enacted on separate platforms moving along a street, as described by Roger in his famous account of the Chester plays, one can see the idea from which the episodes of the modern pageant were perfected. But the pageant as it first broke upon England at Sherbourne, some fifteen years ago, was, to all intents and for all purposes, a new idea.

It had a curious and instantaneous success. During the next few years, pageants seemed to be as thick as berries. Wherever one went one heard of some pageant, either as something to look forward to or to look back upon with pleasure. No place was secure against the invasion, and no place desired to be secure. Local history began to be studied as it had never been studied before, and large numbers of people who had never for a moment thought of play-acting were induced to play-act, and found they could do it very well, and were not "one penny the worse" for the experience. It was just a great game, the forbears of which were not the mystery plays of the Middle Ages, or even the more elaborate pageants, such as that with which Leicester entertained Elizabeth at Kenilworth, but rather the charade and the dumb cramo of the old-fashioned party of holiday times. There was much the same preparation, much the same rummaging of attics, turning out of old trunks, furbishing up of ancient finery. Only for the pageant it was done on so much larger and grander a scale.

And so, in those days, the most unexpected people would appear in the most unexpected parts, and the comic papers made hay with cartoon and joke whilst the sun shone.

I paj
Thou pajest
He pajes
We paj
Ye paj
They paj

So it went on, and "Do you paj?" or "Have you pajed?" became quite recognized formulas for initiating a conversation.

From twelve to fifteen years ago, in England, it was always a fruitful introduction. But the pageant did not confine itself to England. The idea simply flew across the Atlantic, and the same year that saw the pageant at Sherbourne saw a pageant, complete in every detail, carried through with noteworthy success at Cornish, New Hampshire. During the next few years, the United States and the United Kingdom ran each other pretty close in the matter of pageants. But, as far as the United States is concerned, the outbreak of the great war, in 1914, found the pageant at the peak of its favor. In that year New York gave two pageants on a large scale; whilst St. Louis staged one of "the greatest pageants ever," the performers numbering 7500. During the war pageants, for the most part, came to an end, but now they

are creeping back, indeed bounding back into favor, and already there are many signs that they may have variants and derivatives as yet unthought of.

Editorial Notes

THE house-hunting difficulties of the United States Ambassador to France are now over; he has found suitable quarters for the embassy in the mansion of Prince de Broglie, in the Monceau Park quarter, which, as everybody knows, is one of the most "exclusive" parts of Paris. Mr. Herrick, hitherto, has had to live in the suburbs. It is not generally known that mansion-hunting in the French capital, just as in Berlin or in Vienna, is rendered doubly difficult because the apartment house or flat is the rule and the family house the exception. Apart from the palaces, or "hotels" as they are called, and which are the town mansions of the wealthy, the private house is almost unknown in the French capital, due in large measure to the habit of centuries whereby the citizens were confined within circumscribed city walls. In addition the French police find that, as far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, a "back-doorless Paris" is a great convenience. The institution of the courtyard and the one exit by the porte cochère renders the surveillance of the "locataires" by police and concierge a very simple problem indeed. Mr. Herrick was "homeless" only, presumably, because he did not want to occupy an apartment.

THE problem of finding a suitable Valhalla for former sovereigns, now enjoying enforced repose from kingly functions, is not the easiest of those left by the war. Fallen heroes, both of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, evince a restlessness that keeps the journalistic forecasters busy proclaiming the direction of their next flight. William of Hohenzollern, who, during his reign, seemed as partial to railway trains as to palaces, is reported to be quite ready for a change from humble Doorn, while Charles of Hapsburg's respective leanings toward Spain, Denmark, Italy, Liechtenstein, and other places for permanent residence have been the subject of earnest discussion. While there are still, perhaps, possibilities of medieval romance in the case of Charles, it is a matter for regret that William, who in his youth was, it is stated, taught not only the art of governing, but also the methods and mysteries of a definite handicraft, does not now turn his attention to this alternative, and no doubt lucrative, occupation.

THE announcement comes that Mr. "Jerrie" MacVeagh, one of the small group of Irish Nationalists in the British House of Commons, will not seek election to the next Parliament. Neither so powerful in oratory as "Tay Pay," nor so sparkling in debate as "Joe" Devlin, "Jerrie" has a character all his own, which contains a considerable streak of humor. One of his feats, years ago, was to draft a little bill to give free railway passes to members between London and their constituencies. In a weak moment Mr. Walter Rothschild fell victim to "Jerrie's" wiles, and consented to back the bill. Having secured one millionaire, "Jerrie" proceeded to capture others, including Sir Edward Sassoon and Sir John Brunner. By a final stroke of genius "Jerrie" persuaded Will Crooks to bring in the bill, and the House roared with delight as Crooks, one of the poorest men in the Commons, handed in his proposals for relieving millions of their traveling expenses!

IT is perhaps hardly surprising that Mrs. Philip Snowden, the English Socialist, in a recent publication, waxes scornful over her party's use of the word "comrade." French revolutionary "sansculottes" addressed each other as "citizen," an excellent word for political purposes, implying that Citizen Jean and Citizen Jacques were similarly minded in a purely political sense. But the term "comrade" has no such limitations. It implies good will and good-fellowship of a far higher and more intimate nature. To employ it merely as a form of address; to have Comrade John applying it to Comrade Jim on occasions when, as Mrs. Snowden would say, he has "no more comradely feeling than a nest of mosquitoes," not only cheapens one of the great words of the English language, but shows a tendency to diverge from the path of perfect sincerity on the part of an unquestionably sincere political group.

THE UNITED STATES is not the only country that is trying to counteract the tendency of population to drift to the great centers, to the detriment of the rural areas and small towns, and of the nation. There is, for instance, New Zealand, which would like to see a more effective distribution of population as between the two broad divisions. This drifting to the cities is now practically general, and in the vast congested hives of humanity the problems of the moral and material welfare of the people thereby seem to be intensified and made far more difficult of solution. A commission of the nations to discuss the vital question: How shall we make the rural parts of the country more attractive? might now be in order.

WITH the September advance of 10 cents a ton in the retail price of anthracite coal in the United States, the price is now about where it was when the 50-cent reduction was made last spring. That reduction was not sufficient to have its intended effect, of stimulating a great midsummer buying movement. Perhaps the steady increase of the price now, when cold weather is impending, may have that effect. Whether it does or not, it will do its bit, no doubt, to advertise the completeness of the control which is now being exercised over the anthracite resources of the country by the coal railroads, the coal producers, and the coal sales companies, acting in close sympathy with one another.

PERHAPS it is worth remarking that, whereas the ordinary practice of manufacturers has been to increase the weight and price of machinery with the increase of the work that has to be performed, Henry Ford persists in taking an opposite course, by trying to decrease both. As the aim of all manufacturers, among other things, is their own business success, it may be interesting to discover which is the really successful course.